密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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THE AMERICAN FLEET AND JAPANESE RELIEF

THE Japanese military and naval bureaucrats and their subsidized propagandists abroad especially in this part of the world must have received a terrible shock when the American fleet steamed inside of the fortified area of Tokyo bay on Wednesday, September 5 bent on an errand of mercy and carrying relief for the stricken Japanese and foreigners in the earthquake area. For years the military and naval leaders of Japan have been preaching to the Japanese people the "menace" of America and then on September 1 came the devastating earthquake which in the short space of ten minutes destroyed the principal fortifications of the country and rendered the great Japanese navy practically helpless. Suddenly four days later 8:30 o'clock in the morning the U. S. destroyer *Stewart* vanguard of the American fleet in these waters steamed into the sacred precincts of Tokyo bay, the first foreign naval craft to enter this area since Commodore Perry's historical mission in 1853. The *Stewart* had steamed 1,190 miles from Dairen, Manchuria in the brief space of 64 hours and 50 minutes and was followed closely by the remainder of the 38th division of U. S. destroyers and a few hours later other American and British naval craft arrived until there were anchored inside of Tokyo bay, according to report, exactly 110 foreign war craft with tenders, supply ships and so on. And in addition to the battleships, cruisers, destroyers and supply ships, all of the vessels of the U. S. Shipping Board in the western Pacific were diverted from their regular routes in order to transport relief supplies and carry refugees to places of safety.

MR. Junius Wood, correspondent for the Chicago *Daily News* in a notable article published in the *China Press* of Shanghai on September 26 tells the story of the activities of the American fleet in rendering succor to Japan in her hour of trial, "The Asiatic fleet's stay in Japanese waters was brief but it marked a new phase in the relations of Japan and the United States, possibly appreciated in coming years as more significant than any event since Commodore Perry's historical mission in 1853." According to Mr. Wood, Admiral Anderson of the U. S. Asiatic fleet was at Chefoo, China, when the first word of the Japanese disaster was snapped over the radio. The flagship, the *Huron* was at Dairen at the time. Without waiting for instructions from Washington, or even for the radio report to be verified, Capt. C. D. Stearns, chief of staff, immediately cancelled shore liberty for all officers and men and all ships were ordered to be prepared to get under way. The destroyer

Stewart started immediately for Yokohama and by 8 o'clock that evening the entire 38th division of destroyers was speeding toward Japan. Other American war vessels along the China coast from Dairen to Shanghai and at Hankow and down at Manila were ordered into action and within a few hours, still without official authorization from Washington, according to popular rumor, Admiral Anderson had purchased relief supplies to the total of $1,400,000 to be transported Japanward. In one day 10,000 pounds of beef was killed and dressed and packed in the refrigerating compartments of the *Huron,* at the port of Chefoo. Practically the same thing took place at Tsingtao, and at Shanghai and even at Hankow where one ship was stationed. The supplies consisted of oil, rice, salt, flour, beans, ether, bandages, cotton, surgical instruments, blankets, mosquito-nets, picks, shovels, coffins, lumber, hardware and other emergency and medical stores. The complete reserve supply of tents, army blankets and medical supplies of the army and marines at Peking and Tientsin was immediately despatched to the earthquake and fire area. The U. S. S. *Blackhawk,* destroyer tender, loaded 150 tons of rice, 125 tons of beans and 72,000 straw mats for shelter purposes at the port of Tsingtao and the Shipping Board vessel *President Grant* took from Shanghai everything from motor trucks to lumber, nails, hammers, saws and balls of twine. This is mentioned merely to give some idea of the thoroughness of the relief work which the U. S. Navy undertook.

MR. Wood's article is too long for reproduction here: we wish that all of our readers, Chinese and foreigners, could read it for, as Mr. Wood states, the actions of the American Asiatic fleet in connection with relief work in Japan really does mark an epoch in the activities of the fleet in these waters. "When the first word of the disaster in Japan snapped over the radio," says this correspondent, "the fleet went into action. If it had been a cruise for battle, instead of mercy, the admiral's decision could not have been more prompt nor could more foresight have been used in making the assistance effective to the sufferers and acceptable to the Japanese authorities." And the story of the relief measures taken by the American fleet in these waters does not of course tell the whole story. On September 3 within twenty-four hours after the first news of the disaster had been received in Washington President Coolidge issued the following appeal to the people of the United States:

> "An overwhelming disaster has overtaken the people of the friendly nation of Japan. While its extent has not as yet been officially reported, enough is known to justify the statement that the cities of Tokio and Yokohama, and surrounding towns and villages, have been largely if not completely destroyed by earthquake, fire and flood, with a resultant appalling loss of life and distress, requiring measures of urgent relief.
>
> Such assistance as is within the means of the Executive Department of the Government will be rendered; but realizing the great suffering which now needs relief and will need relief for days to come, I am prompted to appeal urgently to the American people, whose sympathies have always been so comprehensive, to contribute in aiding the unfortunate and in giving relief to the people of Japan.
>
> In order that the utmost co-ordination and effectiveness in the administration of the relief funds be obtained, I recommend that all contributions, clearly designated, be sent to the Chairman of the American National Red Cross at Washington or to any of the local Red Cross chapters for transmission to Japan."
>
> CALVIN COOLIDGE.

SINCE Mr. Wood, the Chicago *Daily News* correspondent quoted above, returned to China as a passenger on the U. S. S. *Huron,* we naturally assume that he had abundant opportunity for discussing with the American naval authorities, the Japanese reaction to the efforts of the American navy to render assistance. For this reason his remarks on this point are especially interesting and pertinent to this discussion, "The Japanese were amazed at the rapid arrival of the American ships. Some imagined that they were the forerunners of the entire American navy coming to attack the country while officials hesitated whether to welcome the offers of assistance. The first inclination of officialdom was to advise the foreigners that no assistance was needed. This attitude changed quickly, however when they realized the spirit with which the relief was being offered." Then, according to Mr. Wood, there was another interesting incident when Admiral Anderson sent a staff officer ashore at Yokohama to locate the Japanese naval authorities. "He located Capt. Y. Torisaki, commander of the Japanese naval forces ashore, and informed him that the fleet had supplies aboard and asked what disposal he wished made of them. Capt Torisaki was somewhat nonplussed. Suddenly he realized that the foreign warships were not coming to interfere but to assist and exclaimed, 'This is important. We will go and see the governor.' The governor, A. Yasukochi, was quick in grasping the fact that supplies were being placed entirely at their disposal and declared they were both needed and welcomed—and next morning American bluejackets started transferring those aboard the *Huron* ashore." It is not necessary to tell the rest of the heroic story of relief after the suspicions of Japanese officialdom had been broken down except to repeat the last paragraph of Mr. Wood's report, "Then believing that the emergency was passed, that its work was done, Admiral Anderson gave the order and the navy was leaving, as quickly as it had come."

HOW THE MISSIONARIES HELP FOREIGN TRADE

MR. Frederick Simpich, who was once connected with the American Consulate in Shanghai has an article under the above heading in the *Saturday Evening Post* for September 8, which shows the very definite relationship which exists between the work of the missionary and the development of foreign trade in the so-called backward countries. The average missionary would be offended if he were accused of being a promoter of foreign goods among the people with whom he works in a religious and educational capacity. But he is an unconscious salesman in spite of himself. The foreign style house he lives in, the typewriter he uses, the clothes he wears, the safety razor he shaves with, in fact everything about him has the effect of unconscious salesmanship. To quote Mr. Simpich, "Each missionary home, whether established in great Chinese cities or rural hamlets, serves as an object lesson, an exposition of the practical comforts, convenience and value of the thousand and one articles which complete the equipment of an American home." And then a little further on he says, "The manufacturing and commercial interests in the United States, even though indifferent or actively hostile to the direct purpose of the missionary enterprise, could well afford to bear the cost of American missionary work in China for the sake of the large increase in trade which results from

such effort." The writer of the article in the *Post* cites many examples not only from China but from Japan, Korea, India and other missionary fields where large direct orders for merchandise have resulted from missionary enterprise. An example from India is of especial interest where one of the Indian rajas placed an order for G. $1,000,000 worth of agricultural machinery with an American firm solely upon the recommendation of Sam Higginbottom, an American missionary who believed, "if the missions are justified in any kind of education, are they not justified in that kind of education which most directly concerns the most Indians? Should we not teach these people to get more out of their soil?" Enlightened business men are more and more coming to appreciate the importance of the missionary as an unconscious promoter of foreign trade and the old antagonism which formerly existed in the business and missionary communities is rapidly breaking down. Everyone who travels on ships is familiar with the traveling salesman who sits in the smoking compartment and belittles the work of the missionary between his demands for "Three more cards!," but fortunately this species is becoming fewer every year. This type of salesman is on a par with the narrow type of missionary who circulates petitions calculated to take all of the joy out of an ocean voyage and fortunately he is also passing along to give way for the modern college educated broad minded chap who manages to combine a goodly amount of tolerant human nature in his make up. Anyone who is familiar with the modern colleges and universities which are being developed in China through missionary enterprise; who knows a little about the work in cotton and silk improvement; who has even the faintest idea of the work missionaries are doing to improve conditions in sanitation, in government and in hundreds of other ways in their communities, must realize the very great importance of the missionary in unconsciously helping foreign commerce. Therefore, the necessity for greater cooperation between the missionary and business communities. China is in a very serious situation at the present time and foreign business men are loud in their demands for improvements. The business man who sees his profits dwindling because of internal disorder overlooks the fact that the missionary is also a sufferer—often a far greater sufferer—for the missionary lives in the interior and usually is without protection for his person and property. It the business men and missionaries would work together, a solution for the present Chinese political puzzle might be worked out. Working in opposite directions gets nowhere.

Victor X-ray Expert

Mr. Carl Foss, representative in China of the Victor X-Ray Corporation of Chicago, Ill., who operates in the Orient through Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., has now arrived and is assigned to the head office in Shanghai to render assistance to the medical profession throughout the Orient, Mr. Foss was formerly in charge of the Victor X-Ray Corporation interests in Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Mr. Foss is himself a highly qualified expert in the use of X-Ray in electro-medical-apparatus.

The Victor X-Ray Corporation is the result of amalgamation of several of the large manufacturers of X-Ray and electro-medical-apparatus in the United States under the financial control of the General Electric Company. They are by far the largest manufacturers of this class of material in the world.

The Chinese in Hawaii

BY H. F. MACNAIR

A glance at a map of the Pacific shows the strategic location of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands at the cross-roads of that vast body of water. Situated some 2100 miles from San Francisco, 3400 from Yokohama, 3800 from Auckland, and another 600 from Sydney, and, roughly, 4900 from Manila and Hongkong, these lovely islands were bound to become the natural meeting place of many races not the least important of which was the Chinese. Who the first Chinese were to visit the archipelago or the date of their earliest arrival may never be known exactly. Not until the mass of myth, legend, surmise, and fact as to the ancient relations of Asiatics with North and South America in the pre-Colombian era are disentangled can the earliest Chinese-Hawaiian relations be satisfactorily settled, and perhaps not then.

No treaty or labor convention was ever drawn up to form a basis for the relations of these islands and the mainland of China. In 1852 Chinese laborers were for the first time imported into Hawaii to meet the need for cheap labor on the rapidly developing sugar plantations. Long before this, however, small numbers of Chinese had sailed thither, settled permanently, oftentimes taken to themselves native wives, and by the natural propensity for hard work and frugality for which they are universally noted had attained a sound economic and a by no means despicable social position. Under the native monarchy which preceded the annexation of the islands to the American empire about 720 Chinese settlers became Hawaiian subjects by naturalization. But before Chinese settled in the islands the latter were as well known to buyers of sandalwood as were the Moluccas to the Europeans centuries ago for their spices. Incense—so widely used in China for purposes of worship, for fragrance, and for marking time when sold in the form of "Joss sticks" several feet long—was derived by the Chinese in early times from the Sandalwood (*Santalum album* or *freycinetianum*) which once grew in considerable quantities on the precipitous mountain sides of the Hawaiian Islands. The demand for the precious wood was so great in China that during the first third of the nineteenth century the supply was almost exhausted. Little wonder then that the Chinese name for Hawaii means "Sandalwood Islands".[1]

In the quarter of a century between 1852 and 1878 the number of Chinese in Hawaii rose only to 5916, but during the next few years many free as well as a considerable number of indentured laborers arrived. Alarmed by this invasion the government of the islands early in 1881 and again in 1883 informed the government of Hongkong that the influx must cease. But the Chinese immigrants continued to arrive until finally in 1886—when their number had reached 21,000—it was decided that only those Chinese who were fortified with a passport might thereafter enter the country. The status of Chinese indentured labor in Hawaii has been touched upon by the writer in an earlier article;[2] suffice it to say here that of the total number of Chinese in the islands in the year 1886 only a little more than one fourth were contract laborers. Nevertheless the "question of their immigration" became a vexed one in the eighties. The Chinese were declared to be a public menace, and their competition with the artisan class caused disquiet. The sugar planter capitalists, however, favored cheap labor. In 1883 a law was passed restricting the number who might enter during any consecutive six months to six hundred, and only two steamship lines were permitted to bring them, Other restrictive legislation, some of it as severe as that being passed at the same time on the mainland, was passed between 1885 and 1895.

"As a result of the conflict over Chinese immigration the importation of Japanese began in 1885; these were not entirely satisfactory to the planters and the large numbers brought, together with their attitude and that of their government, was a cause of much uneasiness among all classes. Says one writer who made a careful study of the question:

The danger that Hawaii might be orientalized was greater than in the days of unstinted Chinese immigration. In fact the fear that the islands would be annexed by Japan was one of the prime factors in the demand for annexation to the United States.[3]

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1. cf. Ency. Brit 11th Ed. Vol. XIII: 85
2. cf. The Chinese as Contract Laborers in the *Weekly Review* Vol. XXII, No. 13: 449-51 (May 26, 1923)
3. K. Coman Contract Labor in the Hawaiian Islands, in Amer. Econ. Assoc'n 34 Ser. Vol 4: 35

"Thus the Chinese in Hawaii contributed unconsciously and indirectly to the building up of the American power in the Pacific."[4]

After the formal annexation of the islands in the summer of 1898 the immigration of Chinese laborers was stopped by the American government. The Act of Congress of February 26, 1885, for the prohibition of "the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia," with Amendments and supplementary Acts was applied. "By joint resolution of the houses of Congress on July 7, 1898,[5] it was decided that there shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States; and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.' After the Spanish-American War and the annexation of the Philippine Islands legislation of Congress was made broader and more inclusive in reference to the Chinese. By the act of April 29, 1902, it was determined that the American Exclusion laws should 'also apply to the island territory under the jurisdiction of the United States, and prohibit the immigration of Chinese laborers, not citizens of the United States, from such island territory to the mainland territory of the United States, whether in such island territory at the time of cession or not, and from one portion of the island territory of the United States to another portion of said island territory: Provided, however, that said laws shall not apply to the transit of Chinese laborers from one island to another island of the same group; and any islands within the jurisdiction of any State or the district of Alaska shall be considered a part of the mainland under this section.[6]

"Notwithstanding the annexation and the application of American laws, the question of Chinese labor has not ceased to be a vexed one. The Governors of Hawaii have in various annual reports recommended the modification of the Exclusion laws; memorials and delegations have been sent to Congress explaining labor conditions and petitioning for such changes as would permit the importation of Chinese workers on rice and sugar plantations.[7] As recently as February 1920 such a delegation was sent to Washington seeking permission to bring in 40,000 Chinese laborers. This has been of no effect, as Congress refuses to allow the development of what it considers to be a servile class."[8]

Citizenship may be acquired in the United States by any one of three methods, viz., by birth, by naturalization, or by citizenship in territory which is annexed to the United States. Mention has been made above of the seven hundred fifty naturalized Chinese subjects of the kings and queens of Hawaii. Upon the annexation of the islands these natives of China were declared to be American citizens." In connection with the naturalization of these Chinese as American citizens a remarkable case occurred in the year 1902, of vicarious punishment of certain of these American citizens by the imprisonment of some of their relatives by Chinese officials in the province of Kwangtung at the instigation of the Chinese consul in Hawaii. The reason for the punishment of these people was the alleged membership of the Chinese in Hawaii in a certain secret society which was supposed to be working against the Chinese government. The matter was brought to the attention of the Department of State; Minister Conger protested to Prince Ch'ing and the latter settled the affair by declaring that the Chinese principles of justice and humanity are the same as in other lands,' and that the local officials would not thereafter 'be permitted to subject the families of Chinese who have gone abroad to harsh treatment. . . . '"[9]

According to the census of 1900 there were 25,767 Chinese in Hawaii. Ten years later the number had dropped to 21,674 of whom about one third were less than twenty-four years of age. In 1910 almost a half of the Chinese population resided in the urban districts of Honolulu and Hilo.[10] The figures here quoted do not of course, include many residents of the Hawaiian archipelago who are part Chinese but who are not counted as such. In connection with this statement it is interesting to note that, according to a report current not long ago, a certain General Fong, a leader in the South China government, is a descendant of Hawaiian and American as well as Chinese ancestors.

The position of the Chinese in Hawaii is good both socially and economically. They pursue many trades and occupations. Many are employed in American and European business houses as clerks, book-keepers, and stenographers. A few are lawyers, ministers, bankers, and teachers. Many are merchants, some of whom are wealthy; many more are laborers.

The general standard of living among the Hawaiian Chinese is higher than that of their relatives in China. Their homes are comfortable and clean. As a whole they are notably industrious and progressive. Many of the most able and distinguished business men and leaders of modern China are those who were born in Hawaii or who have resided in that territory for considerable periods of time.

The tendency toward organization which is noticeable among all Chinese abroad is to be observed in the Hawaiian Islands. There are many guilds, benevolent institutions and other organizations there—over twenty having been noted. In Honolulu there has been for several years a Chunghwa Guild and a Chamber of Commerce.

The desire of the Chinese in Hawaii for education is perhaps more noticeable than is the case among their confreres in most parts of the world. Mr. H. H. Wong, an attorney-at-law in Honolulu, has estimated that there are over 4,000 Chinese children studying in the various educational institutions of the islands. Most of these are in the primary and grammar schools. Among these schools special mention is made of the Ming Lung High Primary School and the Hwa Wen Primary School each of which has some hundreds of students. There are more than ten lower primary schools each having from thirty to fifty students. These are privately managed. The American Public Schools are excellent and are open to Chinese children. There are in addition several Church Schools.

Mr. Wong interestingly describes the modern methods applied to the study of the Chinese language and literature in an article in the *Chinese Students' Monthly*: "Our half-hearted effort in the past to master the difficult Chinese language by wholesale memorizing of the classics does not become very popular with the rising generation of Chinese, who are trained to think for themselves. As a result, the old school of Chinese instructors is being wholly displaced by a new school whose methods are unmistakably superior to those of the former school. Today the younger generation are just as enthusiastic as their fathers about learning the language. With explanation and historical references, the classics and the Four Books seem like a fairy tale. There are now in operation two Chinese schools, formed in accordance with the plans above mentioned. The schools are divided into eight grades, modelled after the American grammar grades. These two schools are in Honolulu and there are ten or fifteen smaller ones, scattered throughout the islands. Chinese fathers strenuously insist that their children should go to Chinese schools even at the sacrifice of their American instruction. The lot of a Chinese student in Hawaii is a hard one. In the morning at nine he goes to the public school where he remains until two in the afternoon. A few minutes after he must go to Chinese school and stay there until five." This description forms an interesting commentary on the old style Chinese as compared with the modern style of pedagogy—another illustration of adaptation in order to avoid extinction.

The older students have several choices for advanced work. There is a Normal School established by the Territorial government which prepares teachers for public school work throughout the islands. A considerable number of Chinese women have been graduated from this school and are employed as teachers. These receive a fair salary, and are on a par with all public school teachers in the territory.

There is the College of Hawaii, organized by Act of Congress, and similar in method and scope to American state universities. Courses are offered leading to the Bachelor's Degree in Domestic Science, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Sugar Technology, General Science, and Liberal Arts. A relatively small number of Chinese have attended this institution thus far. Many Hawaiian Chinese students prefer to get their higher education in the United States and consequently a considerable number from there are found in the American universities. A noteworthy number, moreover, return to China to receive higher education in government and missionary colleges and universities. Several of these, for example have attended St. John's University and have taken an active part in the student life, reflecting clearly their breadth of outlook and spirit of progress gained by travel and residence in a Western atmosphere. It must be added, however, that the foreign born Chinese students seldom

4. H. F. MacNair, The Chinese in the British Empire and the New World, in the *Chinese Social and Political Science Review*, Vol VII No 3 (July 1923) : 26-27
5. 30 Stat, L., 751—U. S. Dep't. of Labor Bureau of Immig. Treaty, Laws, etc. : 17
6. Ibid : 18-19.
7. Cf. Report of sub-committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico on General conditions in Hawaii, also U. S. Bureau of Labor Bulletin. No. 66 : 416-21
8. Same as note 4, pages 27-28
9. H. F. MacNair Chinese Acquisition of Foreign Nationality in *Chinese Soc. & Pol. Sci. Review* Vol. VII, No. 4 : 24
10. Some as note 4, p. 28

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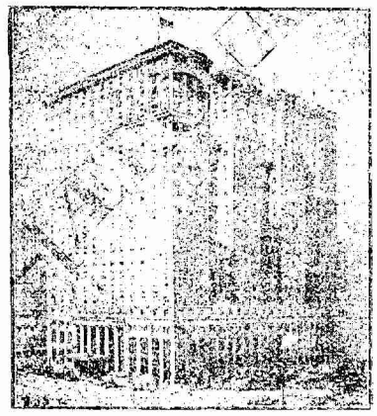

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distinguish themselves for proficiency in the Chinese language courses.

Considerable attention has been paid to religious and social work among the Chinese by both the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, and the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. The former has an organized work in Honolulu, Hilo, Keokea, Kohala, Wailuku, Waimea, Kula, Labaina, Makawao, Hanapepe, and Hanalei. Under Bishop Restarick most successful work among the Chinese was accomplished, and this has been added to by his successor Bishop LaMothe. In Honolulu, for example, there are two Chinese churches which as far back as 1914 had a combined membership of over five hundred. There are Church schools attended by Chinese youths of both sexes and there is work among these people in other parts of the islands. The Christian work done among the Chinese here from the early days to the present has at least partially resulted in the building up of a reputation for steadfastness and devotion which has made the Chinese as a whole highly respected, and has had a reflex influence upon China itself which is not to be lightly overlooked.

Development of Chinese Agriculture Through Co-operative Credit

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY

IT will be admitted by everyone that agriculture has been, is, and probably will continue to be the mainstay of China, and that therefore, any scheme for its development cannot but benefit the Chinese people enormously, and through their increased productive and purchasing power there must subsequently ensue a far larger volume of export and import trade.

Bearing this in mind, it is of considerable interest to learn that a Committee has recently been formed by the China International Famine Relief Commission, which is appointed to enquire into the possibility of establishing some system of Co-operative Credit, if after due investigation it seems probable that such establishment would be of advantage to the Chinese people, and more particularly to those of the poorer classes who are engaged in home industries and agriculture.

The recommendations of the Committee are not yet made public, but it is perhaps not out of place to briefly consider the nature of Co-operative Credit in other countries, so that its possible value to China may be estimated, ss well as some idea of its probable development.

In the first place, it may be promised that such Credit is intended for the assistance of the poor; drawing money from the capitalistic market and placing it at the disposal of the small producer—the trader, the cultivator, and the wage earner, while in addition to this it will encourage thrift and afford an opportunity for the productive use of the small savings of members during prosperous years.

It should be recognized furthermore that such co-operative organization is dealing with entirely new business, in that it assists a class of people whose financial transactions are so small and so involved in purely local interests as to be beneath the notice of modern banking organizations, while their security as individuals, until organized in a co-operative body, is negligible in ordinary financial circles.

The number of people who have a productive use for money or credit, and yet find themselves unprovided with one and practically cut off from the other, has greatly increased of late. The reason of this is the constant amalgamation of various banks, which leaves the trader, the farmer, the manufacturer, those who used to be able to rely upon occasional help from their local bank, shut out from such most useful credit, by reason of the fact that it does not suit the purpose of modern banking firms to burden themselves with small accounts, which are not easily controllable from headquarters owing to lack of knowledge of local conditions.

Agricultural credit, in addition, is not worth while cultivating from the banker's point of view, in the first place because it is asked for at an inconvenient period of time, a time which may be uncertain, and which will certainly be too long for occasional lending, and too short for permanent investment.

Secondly, the agriculturalist stands in an entirely different position from the merchant or trader, in that there is no large money market in which his signature is negotiable, as is that of the industrialist.

It is therefore, necessary that some means should be devised which will render it good current security, and Co-operative Banks have been found to be successful in this enterprise; indeed, it may be said that they not only make a security negotiable which was not so before, but they actually establish one where there was none recognisable previously.

It is true that the large farmer can occasionally obtain a loan on the security of property which he is supposed to possess, or on a lien on his standing crops, but this advance is made not as a business negotiation such as is entered into by a large merchant, but as a sort of favor granted by the bank, one, moreover, which impairs the borrower's financial reputation when it becomes known.

But it is the poor person, with little or no security save his honesty of purpose, whom it is necessary to assist more particularly, inasmuch as people of this class form two-thirds of the population in most countries, and live always on the edge of the abyss of destitution, from which they are only saved by charitable or State assistance.

These poverty stricken ones appear to be more loath than their fellows who are more fortunate, to approach for loans those whom they do not know very familiarly, and by whom they do not know themselves to be understood, so that the governmental schemes of establishing credit for such in various countries have proved to be a comparative failure.

These difficulties, which have largely proved insuperable when approached by the State, were negotiated by two self-supporting institutions of slightly varying character which were founded in Germany in 1850, and as these have been the model for many imitations it will be well to accord them a brief examination.

The first was founded by Schultze, a judge in the little town of Delitzsch, with the assistance and advice of his friend Dr. Bernhardi of Eilenberg.

These gentlemen have put it on record that "with prudence and intelligence on the part of the lender, loans to the industrious and economical poor are as safe as those made to any class whatever of the rich," and that "if the poor man is to value assistance, he must be his own benefactor; if he is to deal scrupulously with it, he must be its guardian."

It may be said, then, that such credit must rest upon:—(1) Maximum of responsibility, (2) minimum of risk, (3) maximum of publicity; and it is this basis which supports the successful co-operative credit undertakings of the present day.

Schultze founded a society for the cooperative purchase of raw materials in the first instance, but he realized almost immediately the vital necessity for co-operative credit also, and started his first venture on those lines with a capital of £1000.

None but members could obtain loans from his Association, and those joining were forced to purchase a share, with a minimum in those days of £5, while the liability of members was unlimited.

This last provision led to some discussion, but it was found that Credit Societies thus formed commanded more ample credit in times of need, and at the present time there are comparatively few who do not recognize the principle of unlimited liability as being desirable, though the co-operative credit system founded in the People's Banks in Italy by M. Luzzatti would seem to show that given a "small capital of guarantee," limited liability and small shares may prove effectual also.

So popular did these Schultze-Delitzsch associations prove that in 1883, when their founder died, there were no fewer than 4,000 of various kinds, disposing of a capital of their own of £10,000,000, and doing business at the rate of over £100,000,000 per annum.

The regulation necessitating share purchase, however, excluded the poorest classes of agriculture and industrialism, and these had to seek assistance elsewhere, though this indeed was the case more particularly in Germany, as the similar type of Bank founded in Italy by M. Luzzatti held shares which rarely exceeded £2, and more usually varied from ten shillings upwards.

In 1849 another German, Raiffeisen, founded his first "Village Bank" with a modest capital of £300, which, after forty years of work, during which time no one contributed one penny in share capital, and living by lending money as cheaply as it could, while finding means for borrowing still more cheaply, had increased steadily to a total of £2,000.

Raffeisen realized that to benefit the class of people amongst whom he worked, sufficient time must be given for

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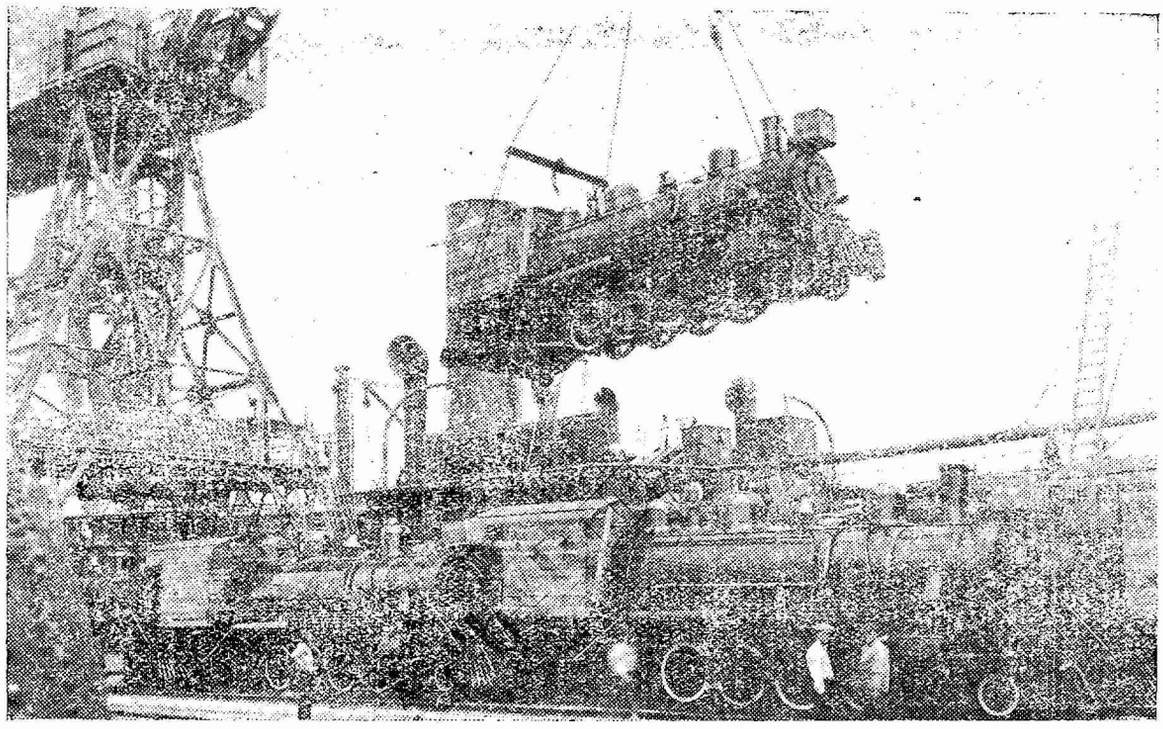

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a loan to repay itself, and that it was impossible to expect one who joined a society in order to borrow, to pay down money for that privilege.

The members of such an organization might want money for the purchase of food stuffs, manure, or seed, in which case they could scarcely repay it within twelve months.

It may be estimated that if the loan is for obtaining live stock it will need a three years' duration, while if it is for acquiring land, putting up buildings, or carrying out other agricultural improvements it will need from six to eight years.

On the other hand there are a number of loans required for various purposes which will only run for a month or more, and which will need closer supervision by the lending organization.

It was obvious to Herr Raffeisen that the co-operative credit which was necessary must be supplied by outside funds, for a society working only with the funds of its members would be little else than a mutual aid society, qualified, with its restricted means, to accomplish only very small things.

He therefore, commenced by endeavoring to create a corporate security, founded upon probity of purpose, which should be recognized by those financial organizations with whom it might be necessary to deal.

Each association was limited to a particular district, a parish for preference, and within these limits, thus ensuring personal knowledge of the applicant, would-be members were elected by those already joined.

With the system of unlimited liability it will be seen that every member would be likely to pay the strictest attention to the character of those admitted, and that the closest supervision would be the lot of all undertakings and loans of the society.

A Committee of Control and a Council of Inspection were to be elected from amongst the members, and the Committee thereupon chose one of their number as chairman, he thereby becoming the executive head of the Bank.

No salary or commission was allowed to any of the representatives of the association, with the exception of the cashier, who was an executive agent only, and had no voice in the control of the bank.

The Committee was empowered to draw up a list of members, which should show the amount of credit allowable to each, which was the right of the said member and not a privilege which would depreciate his standing in the community.

All profits are to be carried to one of two reserve funds, the first of which is intended to meet any ordinary deficiencies or possible defalcations, while the other appertains wholly to the bank and can only be used in the greatest emergency, its general utility being to supply the place of borrowed capital and thereby render loans less onorous to members.

This principle of safety is applied equally to the practice of lending, for the association deliberately makes borrowing not easy, but difficult, both for its own protection, and from a realization of the old adage "easy come, easy go."

Money is provided for every member who really needs it, providing he can prove alike that he is trustworthy and that his enterprise is economically justified, with the further proviso that the specific object for which the loan was asked must be conscientiously followed.

Once every three months the Council of Inspection reviews the position of debtors and their sureties, and if the funds appear to have been missapplied they are at once called in, though the fact that the debtor's circumstances are known to his neighbors, who are usually members of the association also, and therefore vitally interested in the use of its funds, practically does away with all danger.

This system of self help, thus inaugurated by Raffeisen, extended to such an extent that at the present time there are over 5,000 such organizations, and more than 12,000 similar ones which are largely affiliated to the parent body, while their reputation for probity and security is such that the German Law Courts actually allow trust funds to be paid into them on deposit.

Furthermore, during the wars of 1866 and 1870, when deposits were withdrawn wholesale from other banks, they were actually pressed upon the Raffeisen Co-operative Credit Banks for safe keeping—even though it should be without interest.

In the wake of this Credit system, co-operative societies of all kinds have sprung up, dairy, fruit, grain, and raw materials being handled in this manner, while entire installations of electric power and machinery, both agricultural and industrial have been thus purchased.

In 1877 it was found necessary to open a Central Bank, which should focus the affairs and interests of the society as a whole, so that a lack of funds in one district could be temporarily augmented by those from another which was experiencing less demand; and in the 1911 the financial backing of this Bank was guaranteed by the Dresdner Bank of Berlin.

This success led to the establishment of similar institutions in France, Belgium, Holland, Spain, where they have not made progress to the extent expected, chiefly owing to an injudicious support from the government, which has destroyed that sense of responsibility which is essential to the well being of any mutual undertaking whatever.

In support of this statement one cannot do better than quote the speech made by Lord Curzon, then Viceroy of India, on the passing of a Bill to provide Co-operative Credit societies in that country.

"—I have seen it complained, and at an earlier period I have heard the complaint from the lips of an Honourable Member of the Council, that the government might have been a good deal more liberal in initiating so great an experiment, and that part of what we take from the people in land revenue we might very appropriately give back in providing capital for these societies."

These views, plausible as they may seem, rest upon a complete misconception, both of the cooperative system and of the policy of the government with regard to this scheme.

The best advice and the teaching of experience are at one in the conclusion that unrestricted governmental assistance is dangerous and may be a fatal gift.

The object is to foster a spirit of responsibility and self-help, and it is because the societies must be dependant for their success on their own care and caution in the disbursement of their funds that it has been possible to dispense with restrictions on their powers in the Bill that would otherwise have been necessary.

Government aid will be forthcoming if necessary, and there is more danger to be apprehended from excessive liberality than from the with holding of assistance where there is a prospect of its proving advantageous."

This governmental assistance made its appearance in Russia also, where both the Schultze-Delitzsch and the Raiffeisen type of Co-operative Credit was developed, but in spite of this hindrance (as it proved to be) the co-operative theory appears to be very successful, and in 1918 some 55,000 cooperative societies were reported in Russia, while in Siberia there were 46,000 more.

It must be remembered however that fully half of these are not Co-operative credit societies proper, but rather societies of consumers, distributive stores, and producers engaged in small industries.

As far as can be ascertained the funds of the Co-operative bodies have been one of the few which were unmolested by the Bolshevik authorities, either because the movement met with their approval, or because the united strength of the peasant and industrial members was too dangerous to be lightly challenged.

The conditions of the Indian peasant are probably analagous to those of the agriculturalist in China, and it is therefore instructive to note what has been done since the passing of the Bill previously referred to.

In 1917 there were 25,000 societies registered under the Act, with a membership of over one million, and disposing of a working capital of £8,152,000, having received in all, advances from governmental sources of only £114,000.

When it is considered that this is the result of twelve years work, it must be admitted that it is marvellous, and one's admiration is still further increased by the reports from the Registrars, which indicate that the village money lender, that curse of both China and India, is by way of being exterminated through lack of employment, as has been found to be the case in agricultural Italy and Germany to a large extent.

Finally let us turn our attention to Japan, who though she did not enter into the co-operative field until 1891, has since then made great strides, until now it is reported that nearly every village possesses its agricultural society of one form or another.

The official figures for 1917 give the number of co-operative bodies as over 12,000, of which over 3,000 are purely Credit Societies, the remainder being Purchase, Productive, or Sale Societies, though the Japanese government has encouraged the mingling of a variety of cooperative services in the same society in a manner well worth closer study and imitation.

This rapid consideration of a gigantic field will enable the reader to appreciate the services which the enquiry of the China International Famine Relief Commission may bring

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about in this country, and it may not be disadvantageous to suggest roughly the ultimate intentions of the Commission as far as they are at present formulated.

In the first place the Committee is at present engaged in drafting a suitable Constitution for a Chinese Co-operative Credit organization, which it is hoped will ultimately extend so as to cover not only Credit but all other branches of Co-operative work.

Secondly, the Commission hopes to establish experimental societies in the North and South of China, under suitable supervision, which shall serve both as models and as means of obtaining further experience in the possibilities of development.

Close inspection of the accounts of these societies will be maintained by the Commission, who undertake to keep the members of the societies informed of improvements in agriculture, and the possibilities of co-operative organization in the matters of marketing, buying, transportation, etc.

The Commission will seek the assistance and recognition of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for such Societies as may be formed, and will aid in securing the support of local officials and magistrates.

These indicate roughly the trend of opinion on the matter, and it can easily be seen what vast possibilities underly the scheme, which, if successful, might well revolutionize the whole of the agriculture of China, and affect most vitally industrial, agricultural, and commercial development in the Far East.

The utilization of the funds of such Co-operative Credit Societies for the purchase of modern agricultural implements, the installation of sufficient water supply, the purchase of improved seed, the efficient marketing and transportation of goods, the gradual elimination of the village money lender, who slowly bleeds the people to death, together make up such a sum of benefits as to be almost unbelieveable of attainment if it were not already proven by the results in other countries both of the Eastern and Western hemispheres.

Asiatic Expedition in Mongolia Discover Eggs

Roy Chapman Andrews, who is conducting an expedition into Mongolia, has recently returned to Peking, and one of the results of his investigation tour, was the finding of twenty-five dinosaur eggs of various sizes said to average nine and ten million years old. Mr. Andrews also has a large number of invaluable relics of the prehistoric age. This is the Third Asiatic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, of which Mr. Andrews is leader. He plans to return to America at an early date.

Traveling with Mr. Andrews is a scientific staff of ten persons, including a paleontologist, zoogolist and geologist. They left Kalgan early in the summer, and stopped at various places cruising about the Mongolian plains into unexplored country.

With regard to the discovery of the eggs a short description of the Shanghai *Times*, gives an explanation of same:

"In the case of the dinosaur, for example, it was believed that this creature laid eggs, but no proof of the theory was obtainable, and no one dreamed of finding the eggs themselves. Mr. Andrews has brought back some twenty-five of the actual eggs (a bit stale, it is true, but remarkably well-preserved considering that they are, roughly, ten million years old) and, in addition, specimens giving a fairly complete record of the life history of the reptile in question. These relics range from an egg containing an actual embryo, and the skull of a baby dinosaur, to another skull, practically perfect, some two and a half feet long. Various new types have been discovered as well.

The eggs are from nine to six inches long and left in nests to be hatched by the sun. Directly above one of these nests were found the remains of a grown dinosaur, suggesting that they might have been freshly laid when the natural catastrophe occurred which killed their mother and arrested their development. They were probably white originally, but have darkened to a rich amber yellow, though the texture of the shell itself remains distinct and unaltered.

Szechuan General Prefers Copper Mint to City of Chungking

General Yang Sen, Commander of Wu Pei fu's Expedition

CHUNGKING, the head of steamer navigation on the Yangtse River, and a typical Chinese walled city, is the commercial metropolis of the rich and independent province of Szechuan, and a prize object of various Chinese Generals and armies operating in this inland empire, the home of some seventy million Chinese. There is an old Chinese phrase which says that Szechwan is always at war and the number of times Chungking is captured and recaptured, and foreign traffic is fired on, one is almost forced to accept this statement as true.

Latest information from Chungking states that there is a lull in the fighting this week following a strenuous siege during the greater portion of the month of September, when Chungking was the target of attack at frequent intervals by General Chou Hsi-cheng, minor commander of part of the army of Szechuan opposing Wu Pei-fu and General Yang Sen. General Chou has made numerous efforts to control the city, when General Yang Sen, at present Commander of the Szechuen Expedition of Wu Pei-fu, was in control. General Yang Sen has again retreated to Luchow, some short distance above Chungking.

A rather peculiar state of affairs existed for a short time during the summer, when on July 21, General Chou Hsi-chen, cleverly outmaneuvered Yang Sen, and occupied the hills of Chungking, with his four field pieces, machine guns and rifles, and established himself in his quarters in the village of Haitanchi, opposite the city of Chungking. This is the usual place where foreign business men start off to their morning's journey to offices in the city of Chungking. Here his troops patrolled the Southern bank of the Yangste, the whole length of the city and prevented all vessels, foreign or Chinese to cross the river at Haitangchi Conditions became so serious that an American gunboat stationed here was used to transfer the foreign residents back and forth to their destination early in the morning and late at night. Later General Chou was visited by the Commander of the American gunboat, U. S. S. *Monocacy*, in port accompanied by several business men, the purpose of which was to warn Chou that he was operating in a territory where numerous foreigners, both missionaries and business men were dwelling and to command his troops to keep good order not molesting the foreigners or their residences located in the hills. General Chou readily gave his promise to this ecset and it must be said that his troops lived up to the promieff

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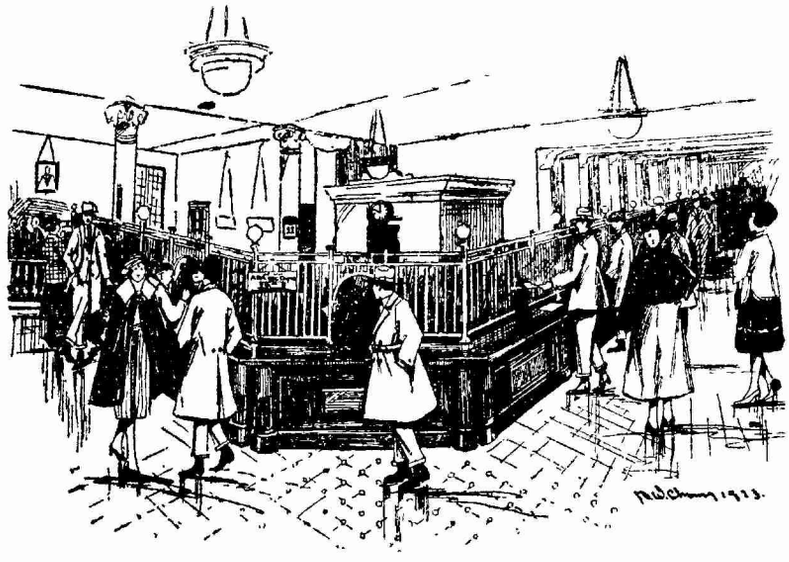

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General Chou Hsi-chen who has come to be an important personage in Szechuan, was at one time a robber chief who attracted the attention of Yang Sen, who met Chou during one of his campaigns in Kweichow in 1920 and acquired his services as Commander of Attachment. Chou proved to be such a worthy commander that when Yang Sen became commander of the 2nd Army and the de facto Civil Governor of Szechuan Province, he gave to Chou the command of his troops in Fowchow. However, following the defeat of the 2nd Army by General Hsun-Kei-wu, and Yang Sen's expulsion from Szechuan, Chou joined a semi-bandit? (soldier) Army of Hsia Ching Yang as aide. During the campaign of the spring of 1923 Hsin Ching Yang joined the cause of the Szechuanese and fought against the Wu Fei-fu expedition as a unit of the Szechuan Army under the command of Tang Mung-hsing. During the course of the campaign Hsi Ching Yang was attached to the staff of Hsin Kei-wu at Chengtu and his unit was placed under command of Chou.

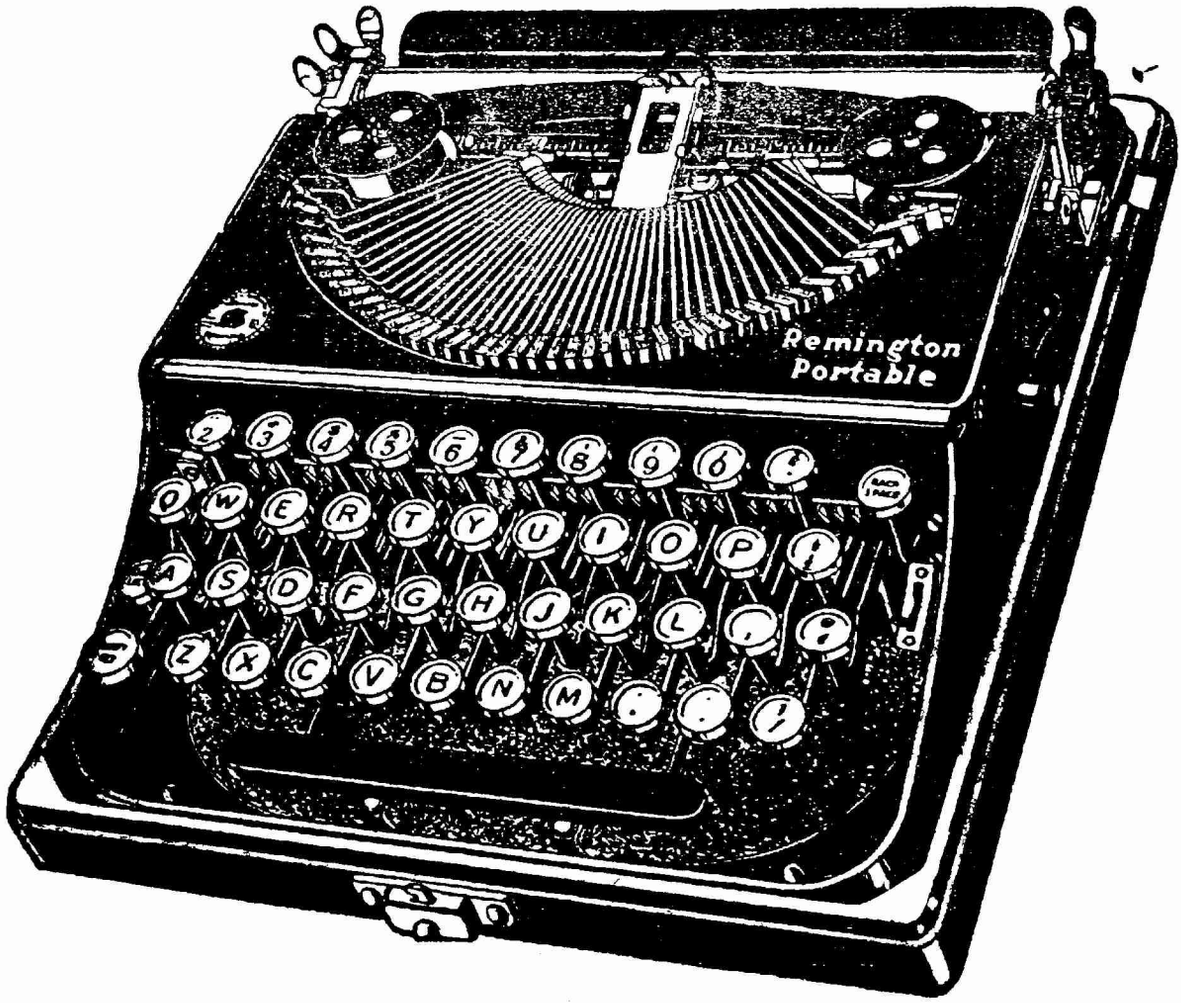
This unit has done excellent work in its position as extreme right flank of the Szechuan Army having the line of its operations on the Southern bank of the Yangste. It was early in July when Chou proceeded to the hills of Chungking and established his quarters, having disposed of Yang Sen and his Army at Luchow, a city only two days distant from Chungking.

General Chou is a man about thirty-five years old pleasing personality and neat in appearance. He is easily remembered by a peculiar birthmark on his left cheek out of which grows a luxuriant crop of several hairs which he guards conscientiously and maintains for good joss.

Chou's immediate aim was not to capture Chungking, realizing the futility of this not having sufficient troops or means whereby he might cross the treacherous Yangtse River at this point. However Chou had heard of what he deemed a greater accomplishment, and thus retreated to the Southern bank of the Yangste, establishing himself above the Standard Oil Company's installation, where it had come to his knowledge, that a considerable amount of copper was to be minted into hundred cash coins, and being short of funds, Chou attempted this Chungking escapade.

It was early one morning he marched with his troops along the Yangtse, surrounded the men and easily defeated the guards, taking possession of the extensive plant. Following his successful capture he commanded the management of the mint to work day and night, minting out all the metal on hand. Here he found approximately Taels 70,000 worth of metal, all of which was minted out and which was loaded on pack animals and taken to the village of Hwanggouya, where Cheou also established his headquarters, as Haitangchi has been the target for many years of the forces defending the city of Chungking. For only a few days Chou and his troops remained in the hills resting and trading in copper. His spoils being too much of a load for his small unit of troops to move speedily he offered his copper at the rate of exchange of 5,000 cash a dollar. The rate of exchange in the city at this time was only 2,700 to a dollar, thus offering a profit of almost 100 percent to those wishing to operate in copper exchange. Needless to state, the farmers in the surrounding villages, the small traders in the hills of Chungking, the cooks and boys of the numerous foreign families, speedily exchanged all of their available silver dollars into cash. (The reason for the high rate of exchange was due to the fact that no communication was on between the hills and the city, and silver dollars in sufficient quantity were not available for purpose of exchange). However, the silver dollars of these men only converted a small portion of Chou's loot, so Chou tried to sell his copper to foreigners asking their checks in exchange.

One widely known foreigner in Western China bargained with Chou in true Chinese style, and relieved him of his copper treasury. It is known that in exchange for the copper, this foreign man gave silver dollars, a draft on sight, arms and ammunition, all kinds of knick-knacks such as kodaks, personal effects, and a very unique work of art, a golden bird, which formerly adorned one of the rooms of the winter palace of Nicholas II. Czar of Russia. This gentleman acquired the bird from a Russian refugee and thus passed the treasure of the Czar into bandit hands in prosaic trade. General Chou having discounted his coppers, packed up army and baggage and left for his old stamping ground at Fowchow and thus he becomes a nuisance and menace to the line of commander of the Wu Pei-fu expedition to Szechuan.



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Share of U. S. in World Coal Production

The story of world coal production and the share supplied by the United States is told in some figures compiled by the *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York. The tabulation shows that the world's coal output which stood at 1,141,600,000 short tons in 1910, the earliest official figures, had advanced to 1,478,000,000 in 1913, the year preceding the war, then dropped to 1,170,000,000 in 1915, slowly advancing to 1,306,000,000 in 1918, the closing year of the war, and stood at approximately 1,332,000,000 short tons in 1922.

Accepting unofficial figures of production for earlier years, the total world output grew from 12,000,000 short tons in 1800 to 80,000,000 in 1,850,800.000,000 in 1900,1,478,000,-000 in 1913, and 1,332,000,000 in 1922. Meantime our own production grew from 20 long tons in 1814 to 6,000,000 in 1850, 240,000.000 in 1900, and 608,000.000 in the high record year 1918, dropping to 411,000,000 in 1922, the lowest record since 1908.

The share which the United States supplied of the world output in the years immediately preceding the war averaged 38 percent advancing to about 47 percent in the closing year of the war, then dropping to 40 percent in 1920, and but little more than 35 percent in the year 1922, in which our production was the smallest since 1908.

The United States, despite the abnormally low production of 1922, still far outranks the other coal producing countries of the world. According to the *Geological Survey* the 1922 output of the half dozen biggest coal producing countries of the world, stated in metric tons, was United States, 417,000,-000; Great Britain, 256,000,000; Germany, 141,000,000 of coal and 137,000,000 of lignite; France, 32,000,000; Japan, 25,000,000; Poland, 24,000,000, and Belgium 21,000,000. The United States has been constantly since 1900 the world's largest producer of coal.

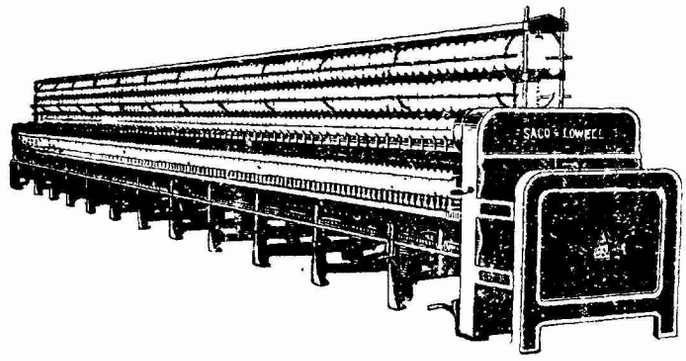
It is quite natural, adds the *Trade Record*, that we should not only head the list of coal producing nations but that we supply in normal years from one-third to nearly one-half of the world's output. A world geological congress which met in Canada just before the war with the special purpose of discussing the coal reserves of the various parts of the globe came to the conclusion that the United States had slightly more than one-half of the world's known "coal reserve," estimating our own underground coal supply at 3,854,000,000-000 metric tons, against 1,234,000,000,000 in Canada, 996,000,-000, in China, 403,000,000,000 in Germany, as it then existed, and 190,000,000,000 in Great Britain.

These figures suggest that the United States alone would be able to meet the coal requirements both at home and abroad for a very long period, since the *Geological Survey* estimates that the 14,000,000,000 tons which we have turned out in the 110 years since our coal mining began formed ouly about one per cent. of the original supply, and that approximately 99 percent of this vast and valuable reserve still awaits the call of the coal consuming world.

Annual Excursion to Hangchow

Perhaps every year several hundreds of foreigners and Chinese of Shanghai and nearby districts make an annual excursion to Haining, close to Hangchow to witness what is known as one of the most wonderful natural wonders of the world, the "Hangchow Bore." As has been graphically described by a scientist, the Bore forms at the entrance of the funnel shaped Hangchow Bay, only a few miles south of the mouth of the Yangste, and rushes up the Tsientang River, the principal affluent debauching therein, being particularly turbulent during spring tides, and reaching its maximum intensity twice yearly during the equinoctial periods, namely March and September.

It has only been within the last few years that foreign residents have given attention to this act of nature, but owing to the interest aroused, the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway has supplied transportation, and conducts excellently planned excursion to the spot of interest. This year the train carried capacity-limit of passengers, furnished the meals and sleeping accommodations on the cars and trans-shipment of the crowd to boats, which conveyed the passengers to the seaside town of Haining, without delay or inconvenience of any kind. While the bore this year was not very big, the tidal wave was reported to be eight feet in height only, and not up to the expectation of the hundreds of Chinese or foreigners present. However, the attendants were fully compensated as shortly after their arrival at Haining a perceptible white line of breakers could be seen and a distant roar of what seemed millions of tons of water, followed by a big wave bellowed past.



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China as a Lesson to the U. S. A.

(From the Chicago Tribune)

John Powell of The *Tribune* Foreign News Service has been many years in China. He knows its conditions and possibilities as well, probably, as any occidental, and his conclusion is that "the world powers which participated in the Washington conference, led by the United States, have got to lend a hand in the settlement of this Chinese problem." He proposes a nationwide scheme of industrial development, including reclamation projects, railroad and motor road construction, harbor improvements, river and canal improvements, that would absorb the 1,332,835 Chinamen who now pass for soldiers in the so-called standing army of the so-called republic.

A large order. It means that the western powers, with Japan, should build the tremendous structure of a modern civilized state for the Chinese people. Perhaps this can be done, but if it is it will be a unique accomplishment in human history. What the powers have done so far is to plot and conspire for special advantage at the expense of China. Perhaps they can be induced to work together for China's good, presenting her people a modern system, as it were, on a salver.

The proposal assumes, we take it, that the Chinese cannot help themselves out of the situation which Mr. Powell's exceedingly interesting articles have set before us in all its main aspects. The picture is not hopeful. There is nothing like it in the experience of western peoples. Yet it has some lessons for us, just the same. What stands out in our view is the pacifism of the Chinese, which time and again has made them accept the rule of invaders. Whatever the contributing causes of the Chinese predicament, the character of their education, their difficult written language, their philosophy or whatever mysterious laws govern race characteristics, an outstanding fact of Chinese history has been pacifism. Contrast with China, Japan, a race of soldiers, which has maintained ideals of virile self-assertion and militant nationality. The Japanese have never been conquered and ruled by aliens, and they have developed a mentality and character capable of seizing the progress of the occident and making use of its riches.

The Chinese have scorned the soldier and treated him as an inferior servant. This pleases the American pacifist, but the fruit of pacifism is apparent in the helplessness of a people strong in body and, save for their philosophy and traditions, of admirable mental powers.

Pacifism is an aspect of the Chinese national character. Deforestation is a symbol as well as an effect. The Chinese have let their forests die on the hills and the rains have swept the soil of their sides and valleys into the Yellow Sea. A virile people, striving with brain and brawn to master nature as they maintain themselves against any foe, would not let such a tragedy fall upon them. To the Chinese it has meant flood and famine and disease; but the Chinese endure: they have not developed the power and ability to fight victoriously. China has been too proud to fight.

We have our pacifists and our greedy wasters of resources and our great mass of indifferents. If we want to become as China is today, we can listen to our pacifists, we can let self-interest have its way with our forests, we can save ourselves the trouble and expense of providing for the national defense and of preserving our natural heritage.

America's Defense in the Far East.

(From the Chicago Tribune)

Japanese military men, dispassionately discussing the conduct of a war with the United States, discard the idea of putting troops on continental America. Hawaii is probably another matter, but the real American exposure is in the Philippines. One Japanese writer says the Japanese do not know how well the islands are fortified and that it probably would be a harder job than that at Gallipoli. We doubt that there is any uncertainty in the Japanese general staff regarding the Philippine fortifications, but we know a complete defense against Japanese strategy. Give our little brown brothers what they say they want and what we said they should have—their independence. Japan then may get the islands more quickly, but it will not be our war.

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The American Red Cross in Japan

The Shanghai Red Cross Unit, which went to Japan as the first relief unit. They are. (reading from left to right) top row: Misses Nelson, Powell, Hewitt, Lissak, Anderson, Kelley, Pape, Kay and Shaw. Bottom row: Dr. W. W. Peter, Dr. A.C. Selman, Dr. Morris Booth Miller (in charge of unit), D. M. Tompkins, Misses England, Leatherdale and Dr. J. W. Cobert.

Upon receipt of the news of the earthquake and fire in Japan of September 1, completely wiping out Yokohama, Tokio, and damaging other nearby cities of that particular district, the China Central Committee of the American Red Cross took immediate steps in the direction of organizing a relief unit, collecting equipment and despatching this Shanghai Red Cross Unit to the scene of disaster. The relief unit which was composed of a medical corps of fifteen,—four doctors and eleven nurses, with a disbursing officer, left Shanghai on September 9, aboard the *s. s. Hsinming*, a China Merchants Steamer donated by the Chinese for the occasion. This unit which arrived on September 12, was the first relief to arrive in Japan outside the U. S. navy, and was shortly followed by a Chinese Red Cross unit, which was despatched to take care of the injured Chinese who were in Japan at the time.

The unit was composed of: Dr. Morris B. Miller, in charge of the group; Dr. A. C. Selmon, Dr. W. W. Peters, Dr. Thomas B. Dunn, and D. M. Tompkins. The nurses who accompanied the unit were, Misses Mary Opal Powell, Maude Anderson, Edna Nelson, Frances Kelley, Lewellyn Lissak, Edith Baker, Jessie Kay, and Mrs. Hewitt (American); the Misses E. K. Pape, Edith Shaw, Christine England, and Effie Leatherdale, (British).

When the Shanghai Unit arrived in Kobe the care of the refugees was in the hands of the local earthquake Relief Committee, aided and supplemented by the U. S. Navy. Its care was for the foreign refugees since the Japanese were taking care of their people entirely. Captain Freeman, U. S. N., was the senior officer present in charge of all naval work and control of supplies. Under Captain Freeman was Dr. Warner, U. S. S. and with him Dr. Miller worked in closest cooperation until the Navy was ordered home.

Upon the arrival of the Shanghai unit the nurses and doctors relieved all the over-worked volunteer nurses of the Emergency Hospital in the Oriental Hotel, at Kobe. In addition to this one nurse was detailed to the International Hospital, one nurse assigned to visiting nurse service, and two nurses took full charge of the Emergency Maternity Hospital. Details of the duty were as follows; 1 nurse (night duty), International Hospital; two nurses, Emergency Maternity Home, (night and day service); one visiting nurse (in care of mental cases 8 days, visited fracture cases 9 days; five nurses (day duty) Emergency Hospital; (4, general hard work, one out-patient dressing); two nurses (night duty) Emergency Hospital. The daily routine of this schedule was followed out in full until the night of September 23, when

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the Emergency Hospital was closed. Six patients remained and they are cared for by day and night nurses in temporary quarters in the hospital annex. All nurses were relieved from duty at noon, September 26, and at that time there were but three patients remaining to be turned over to local caretakers.

A summary of the work done by the unit is contained in the following report. The capacity of the Emergency Hospital was 56 beds. The average number of beds occupied during the eleven days the Shanghai unit was in charge, was 37 beds, and total number of bed patients, 35. More than a half dozen nationalities were represented but no Japanese were cared for during this time. In addition to this service the Unit treated a considerable number of ambulant cases in dispensary service outside of the hospital. The total number thus treated was approximately 80 and about 20 attended each day.

The variety of injuries may be shown by mentioning compound fracture (minor), simple fracture, lacerated wounds, contusions mostly general, burns, shocks, hysteria, gastro-intestinal disturbances, extensive furunculosis, etc. It seems that not any of the patients treated by the unit were dangerously or seriously injured. When the dispensary was closed there were about 20 cases remaining, only two of which required long treatment, which was arranged for by volunteer workers.

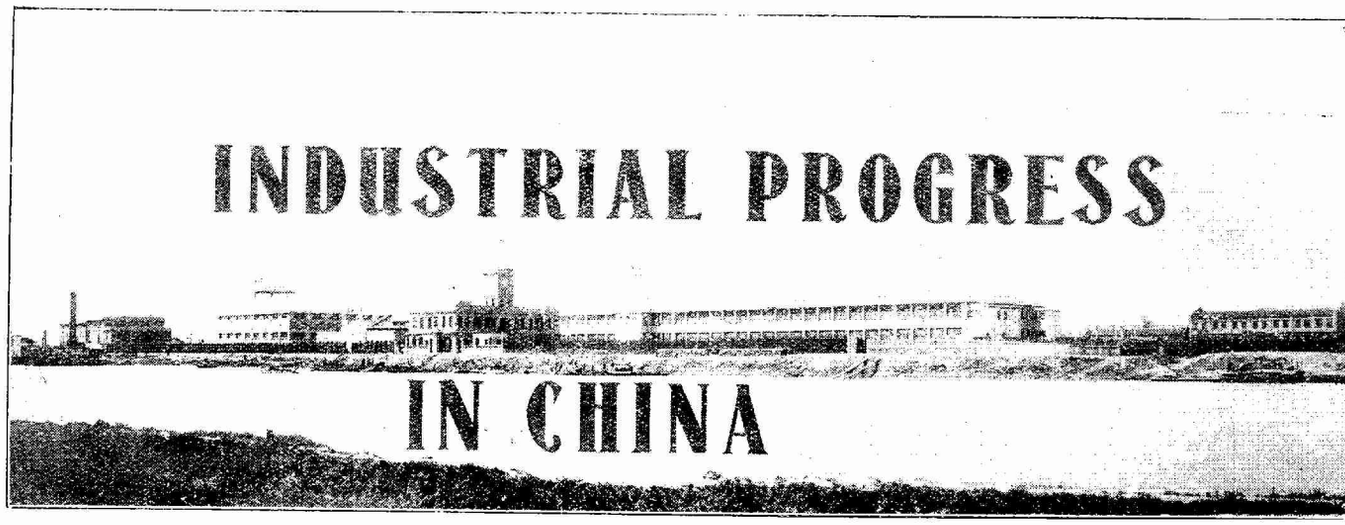
Dr. Thomas B. Dunn while passing through Kobe on his way to America did valuable work in furnishing the Unit with a careful survey of the general health conditions of Kobe, particularly with reference to the large number of refugees which were passing through or billeted in the town. Dr. J. W. Colbers was made a member of the Unit on September 15, and detailed to outside service, visiting sick and injured refugees who were not quartered in the Emergency Hospital.

The work of the Unit did not cease with the departure from Kobe as two refugees were brought to Shanghai under the unit's general care and supervision. Both patients are British subjects, one Mr. Cave, who was British Vice Consul at Yokohama and who was badly hurt. The other, Mr. Duncan, was a patient at the Yokohama General Hospital at the time of the earthquake. In this connection it is well to mention that Dr. W. W. Peter's advice to the unit was of great service as he had worked in a wider field. In the report submitted by Dr. Miller, as representing the Red Cross Unit, special mention is given to the excellent work done by every member of the unit. "A somewhat long experience in human contacts and a fair share of responsibilities in other fields lends some weight to my statement that I have never before been associated with men and women who have given more of themselves or in better spirit than this Unit. I consider it an honor to have been placed in charge of it."

Letters of appreciation for the work done in Japan in connection with the Red Cross Unit, have been received by Major Arthur Bassett, chairman of the China Central Committee, from Ralph G. E. Forster, British Consul-General at Kobe, who was chairman of the Earthquake Relief Committee. A portion of the letter read, "The Shanghai Red Cross Unit was the first relief to arrive in Japan, and under the able management of Doctor Morris Booth Miller and his associates, the work performed has been of highest character. The willingness and efficiency displayed by this unit in coping with this emergency reflects the greatest credit on the personnel assigned to this work. We also appreciate the manner in which your Unit operated in Japan, they came not only with personnel, but with supplies and sufficient funds which they used unstintingly in carrying out their work without any additional burden on this Committee."

How Can China Be Saved?

It is difficult to know what ought to be done; but it is probable that there will be some program of action requisite. And in shaping this program the United States for various reasons seems best fitted to take the lead. A writer in a recent number of the *Argonaut* (San Francisco) believes that the Chinese ought to become the wards of some competent and friendly nations—"nations which have the honesty and the character to treat their wards decently and honorably and to turn over to them the government of their own country as soon as they are able to conduct it as a dependable, going concern." American business men in China recently cabled to Secretary Hughes demanding (1) Withholding of benefits under the Washington Conference, (2) Disarmament and dispersion of troops, (3) Chinese finances to be supervised and railroads guarded, (4) Foreign garrisons installed, (5) Suspension of return of Boxer indemnity, and (6) Cooperation of Great Britain in dealing with the situation. It may seem to the Administration advisable to call a conference on the problems now presented by China's governmental collapse—*From the Review of Reviews.*



TIENTSIN--CHINA'S GREAT NORTHERN METROPOLIS

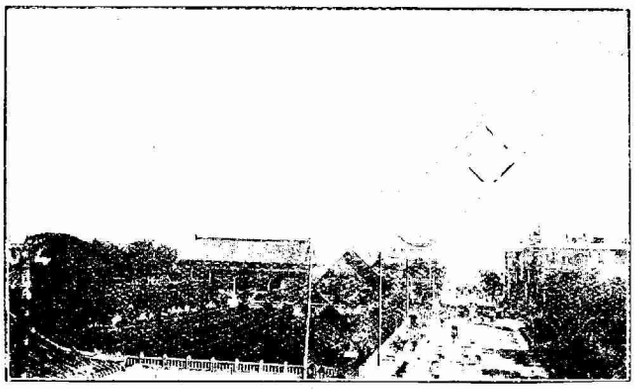
By Paul Page Whitham

VII.

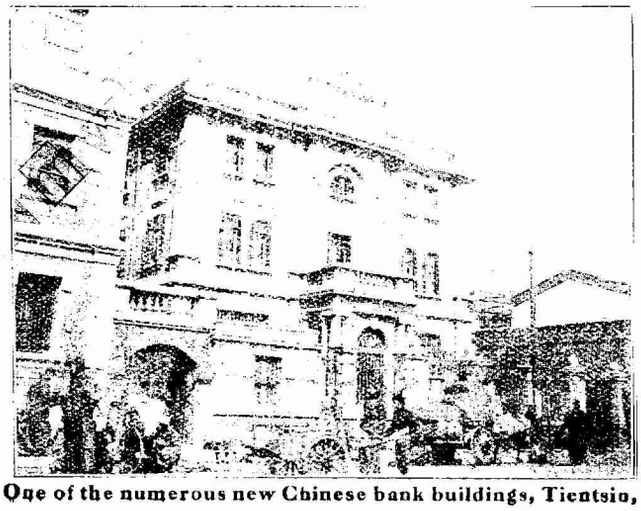
THE North China trade territory centers at Tientsin, the chief commercial and industrial port on the Gulf of Chili. The city first became known to foreigners as the gateway or approach to the Imperial Capital, Peking.

Prior to the advent of the railway, Peking was reached by the Pei Ho (North River), which constituted an extension of the Grand Canal from Tientsin to the Capital. Traffic also reached Tientsin by sea, passing up the Hai Ho to the city, at that time a distance of about 56 miles by the winding river.

Tientsin was opened to foreign trade in 1860, at which time the British were granted a concession for residence and trade. Other concessions followed to the French, German, Japanese, Russians, Austrians, Belgians and Italians. An American concession was offered in 1861 but not accepted. The walls of the adjoining Chinese City were removed about twenty years ago. Since then there has grown up a large metropolitan city, which, however, is hampered by the multiplicity of separate administrative areas within what really is one large commerical and industrial municipality. The commercial growth of Tientsin was greatly stimulated when steam navigation was established on the China coast and again stimulated by the construction of railways until now it is the second industrial center in China and one of the largest in population, estimated to be from 800,000 to 1,000,000.



Glimpse of Peking, which is one of the reasons for Tientsin.

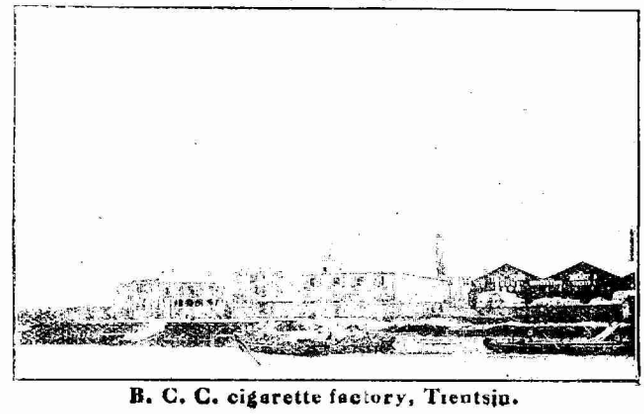


One of the numerous new Chinese bank buildings, Tientsin.

Tientsin Territory

The "why" of Tientsin in a small measure is because of the proximity of the capital, Peking, eighty

Hai Ho shipping scene at Tientsin, about 47 miles from the sea by winding river.



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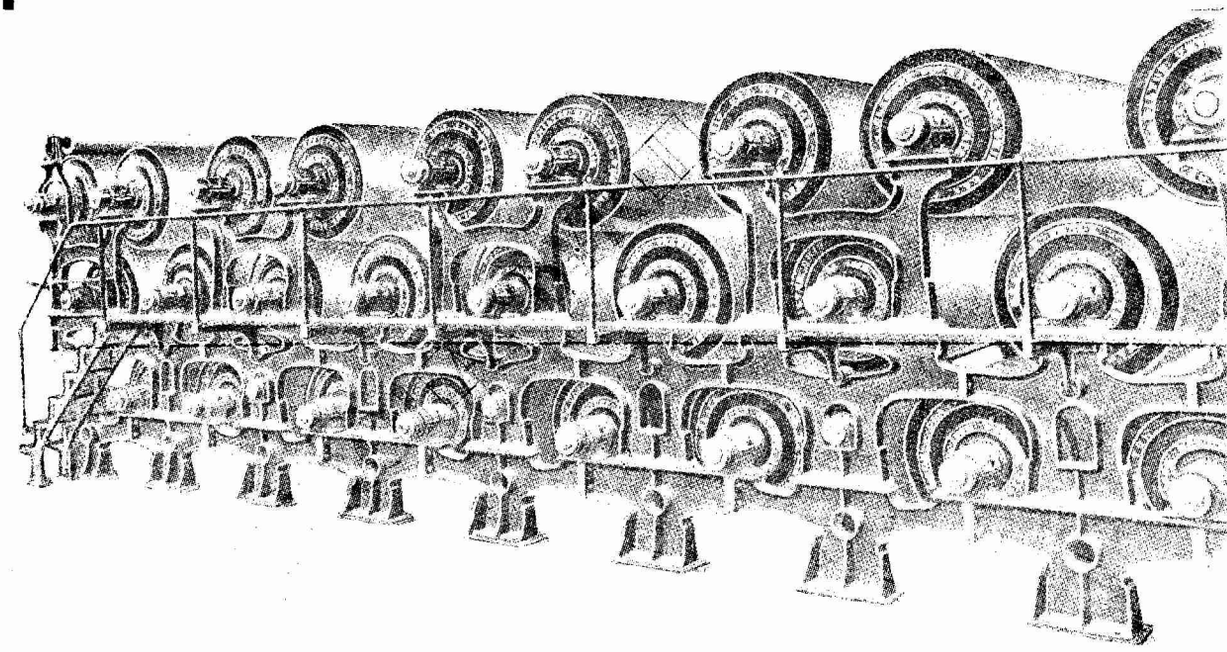

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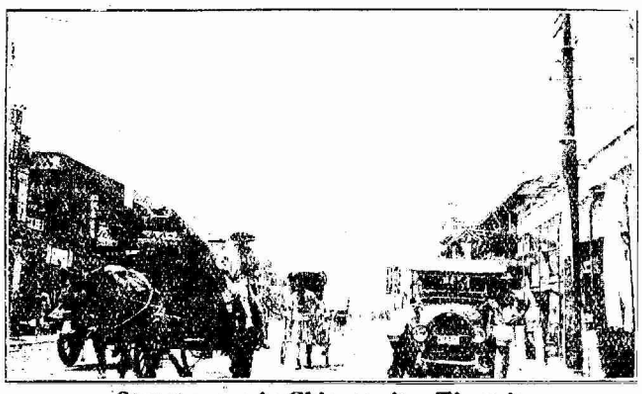
miles distant by railway; but the foundation of the commercial importance of the port rests upon a large productive hinterland (see accompanying map). The Tientsin territory embraces Chihli Province, Northern Shantung and Shansi, Mongolia and in a measure Kiangsu. To a certain extent it divides Manchurian business with the port of Dairen. By reference to the map, it may be noted that only a small portion of the Tientsin territory is served with railways. The



Street scene in Chinese city, Tientsin

dotted lines indicate proposed or suggested railways which when built should make Tientsin the most important city in China next to Shanghai. It is interesting to note that the vast undeveloped area north and west of Chihli and Shansi are very thinly populated. Its chief contribution to the trade of Tientsin at present is hides, skins and wool brought to the railhead by camel and cart caravans. However, when railways are built, the surplus populations of Shantung and Chili may move westward and northward developing the country as they have done along the railways in the Eastern Three Provinces (Manchuria). Some of the lands are semi-desert suitable for grazing purposes only, but large areas are susceptible to agricultural development. In northern central Mongolia there are important virgin forests, which, when made accessible, may supply China with much needed timber. In the meantime the customs returns show Tientsin trade to have reached Hk. Tls 244,-516,332 (in 1922) and the chimneys of the numerous flour and textile mills and other industries constitute a notable feature of Tientsin's sky line.

The Port

The Gulf of Chihli serves admirably the purpose of a seaway to North China. Tientsin is well located

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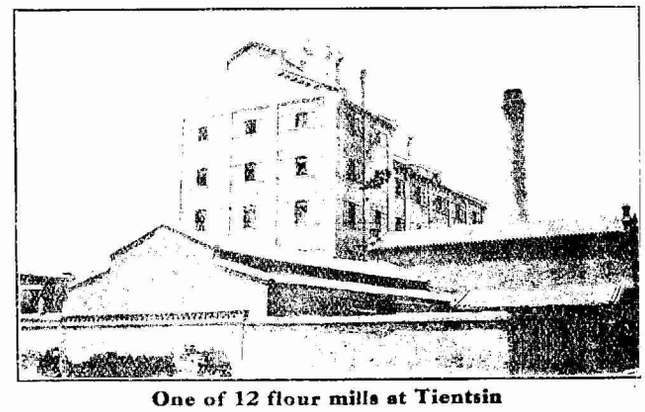
relative to its territory and natural land transportation as well as in relation to the Gulf. The only drawback is the port and its approaches, which are far from good naturally. The city as previously explained is located about 35 miles up the Hai Ho River. Formerly the distance was 56 miles following the windings of the river. As a result of conservancy work the distance has been cut to about 47 miles and may be still further reduced. Outside is the Taku Bar over which fifteen feet of water is maintained with difficulty on account of the large quantities of silt deposited during flood season. Occasionally, a navigation depth of fifteen feet has been obtained only to be reduced to ten or twelve, this in spite of dredging operations carried on by the Hai Ho Conservancy Board (Harbor Board). The Hai Ho itself is a narrow stream so



One of 12 flour mills at Tientsin

that the maximum length vessel which can be turned is approximately 300 feet; consequently overseas vessels, on account of depth and width of the channel approach, are forced to anchor eight to ten miles outside the mouth of the river. However, Tientsin is so well situated and so firmly established as a commercial and industrial center that the improvement of the port at a cost of a large sum would be justified. One of the first steps would be to make other outlets for the silt carrying rivers which converge at Tientsin and form the Hai Ho. It would then be practical to main-

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tain a greater depth in the river and to develop a thirty foot channel across the bar. At Tangku a turning basin and sub-port could be created for overseas vessels. At present chiefly light draft coasting vessels handle Tientsin shipping business; the exception being the few large vessels which call outside Taku bar.

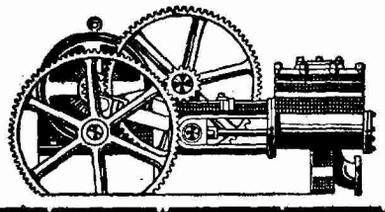
Railways

Referring to the map the railways serving Tientsin are three in number, that is the Tientsin-Pukow Railway connecting with the Yangtze Valley, the Mukden line of the Peking-Mukden Railway connecting with the coal fields and Manchuria, the Peking line connecting at Peking with the Hankow Railway and the Peking-Suiyan line. The latter brings in the products from Mongolia. By means of the Hankow and Suiyan lines the coal from Shansi and Chihli is brought to Tientsin.

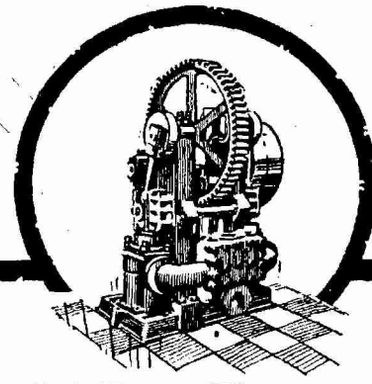
Industries

China is generally known as a rice producing country but as a matter of fact little rice is grown north of the Yangtze valley. North China is a grain country producing wheat, millet, kaoliang, beans, corn and buckwheat. It is natural therefore that flour milling is a dominant factor in Tientsin industrial activities. There are 12 flour mills with a combined capacity of approximately 38,000 bags of flour per 24 hours. The mills are all equipped with American machinery.

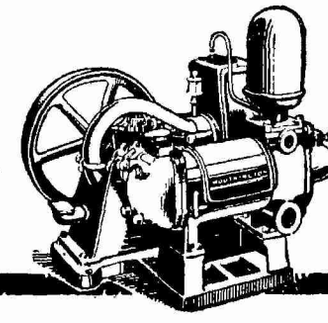
While North China is not notable for cotton production yet the cotton textile mills rival the flour milling industry. There are eight cotton mills which



Horizontal type of Power Pump.



Vertical Power Pump



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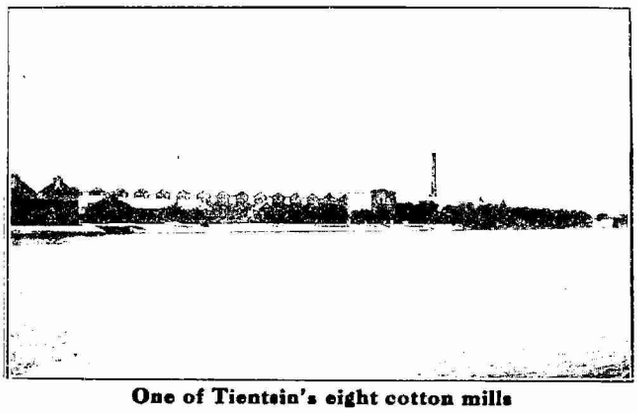
employ upwards of 7,000 people. To the best of our knowledge all of the flour mills and most of the cotton mills are Chinese owned.

In addition to these two major industries, there are vegetable oil mills cigarette factories, terra cotta works, machine shops, foundries and the usual long list of small partially powered works and household industries. There are several electric light and power plants serving the Chinese City and the various concession municipalities. The "first-time-visitor" arriving at Tientsin by rail from Shanghai, is rather surprised at the imposing number of mills and factory chimneys. The impression created is not unlike that



One of Tientsin's eight cotton mills

made upon a visitor entering a large middle-western industrial city in America except that there it is expected and in China it is unexpected.

The City

By the City is meant the metropolitan district of Tientsin, which commercially and industrially is one but politically is many. The largest population is in the Chinese City and suburbs while the major portion of the foreign trade is handled through the various settlements. The Austrian and German concessions are now under Chinese administration. The business and residential districts in the settlements are well built and supplied with public utilities much the same as any city in western countries. A notable feature which has developed during the last few years is the great number of fine, even palatial residences built by retired Chinese politicians and ex-office holders. The Chinese City is hardly less modern. There are wide streets, substantial business blocks, tram lines, electric lights and water works. Of course there are also sections which are built closely and crowded, as in all Chinese cities. The photographs tell the story better than words.

Machine driven industry entered China through the agency of western peoples. Tientsin like Shanghai is a gateway for this penetration. Quite naturally, therefore, in Tientsin and vicinity the Chinese have gone further in adopting machinery civilization, or at least appropriating some of it to their own purposes than at inland cities. If political conditions were stabilized the spread of modern transportation and industrial facilities throughout China would be rapid. As it is, progress is being made slowly but surely, thus gradually increasing the opportunities for foreign trade. It is well, however, to face the fact that the great changes and readjustments taking place in China must take generations rather than years to perfect. This should not discourage the foreigner who has courage and tenacity of purpose sufficient to sustain him over a long hard pull. His ultimate rewards will prove well worth the effort but for the "Do-it-quick artist," there is little opportunity in China today.

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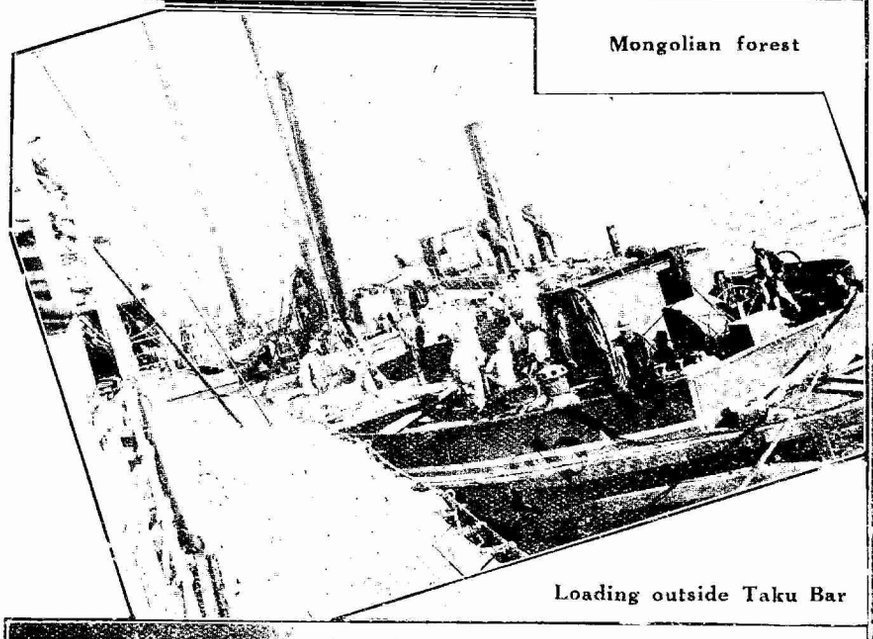
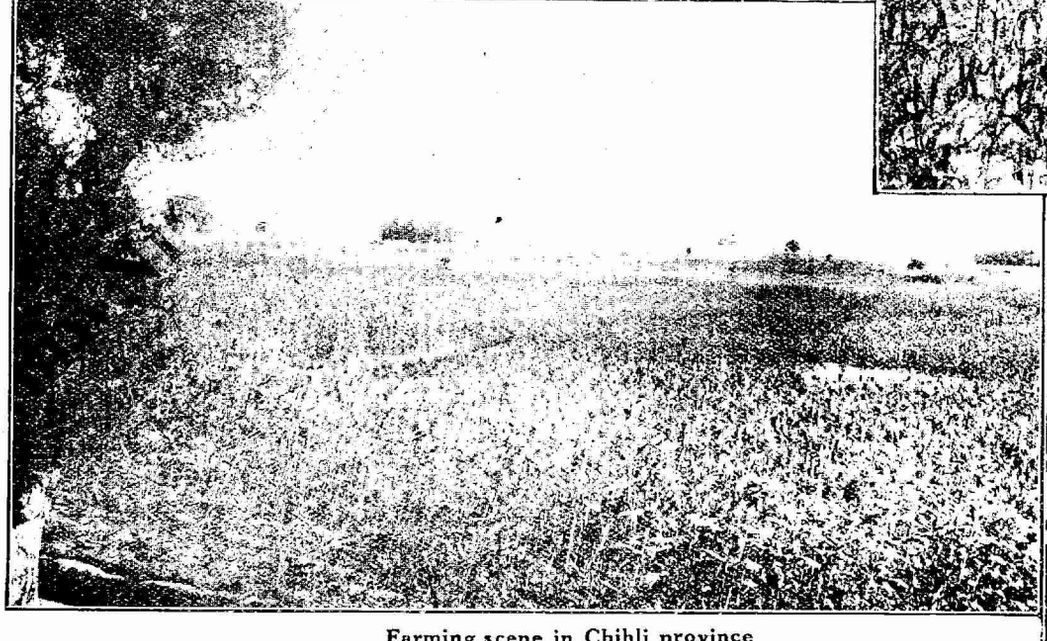
26-227

Mongolian forest



Loading outside Taku Bar



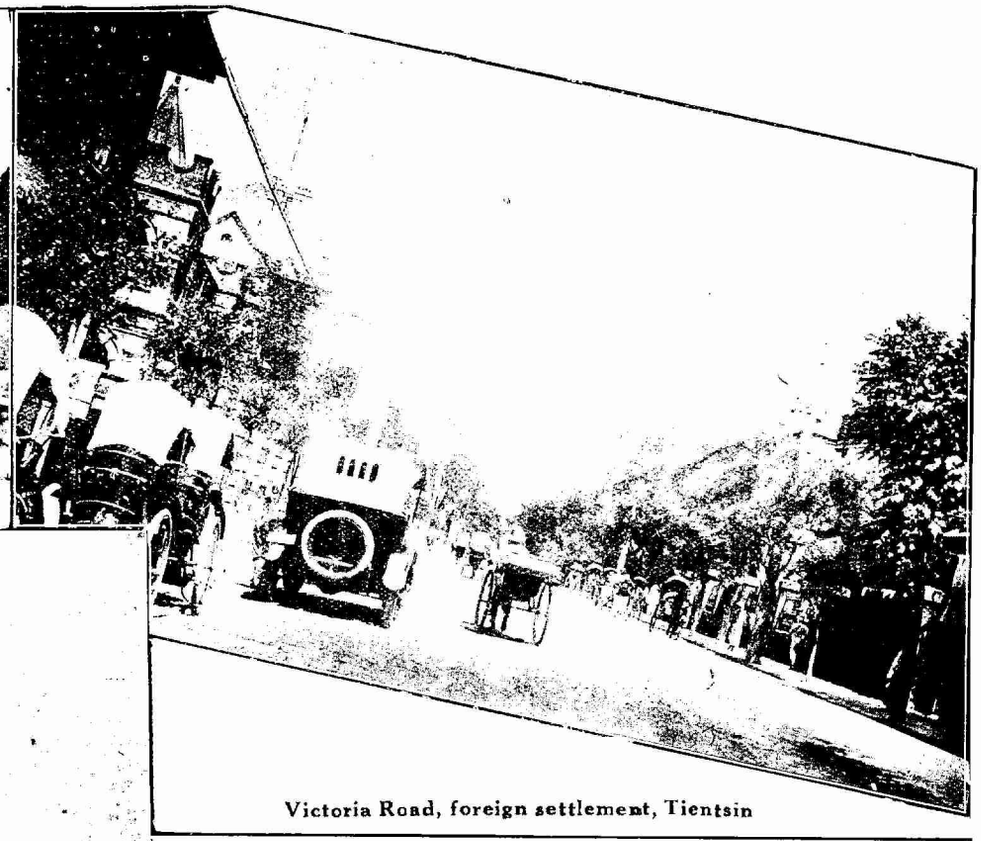
Farming scene in Chihli province

Farming country in

Breaking ground a M

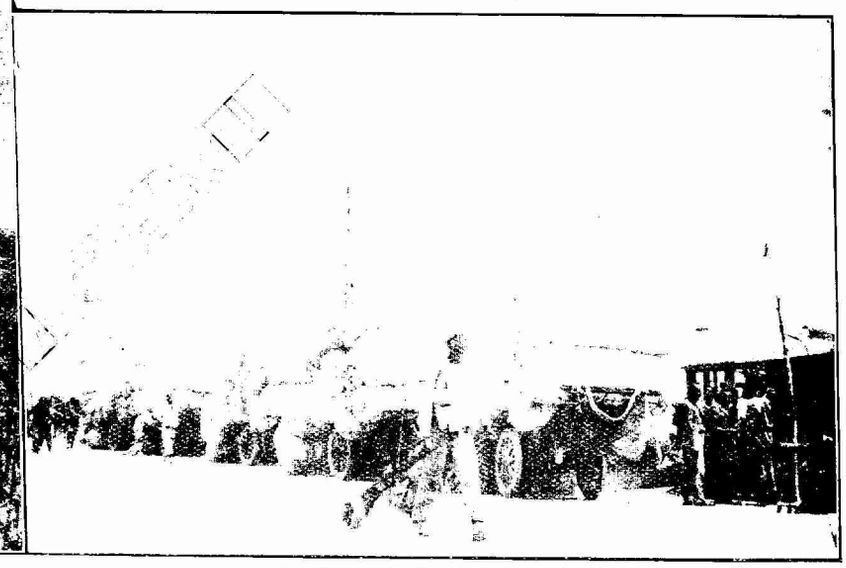
Northern

n Shang province

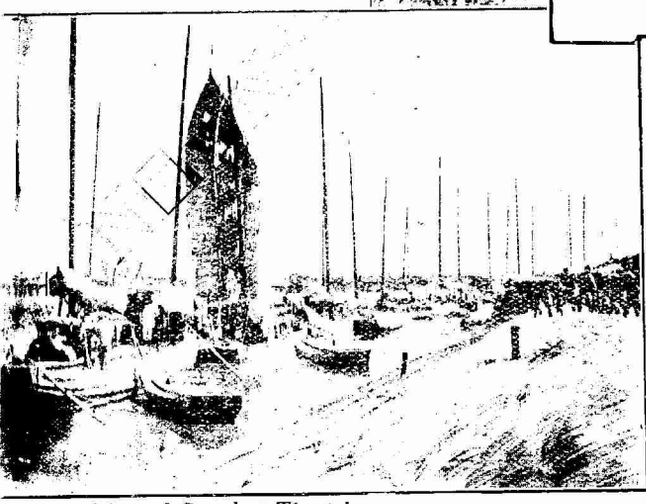


Victoria Road, foreign settlement, Tientsin

d on Mongolian Prairie



Cotton on the Tientsin Bund (river front)



n erminus of Grand Canal at Tientsin

Tientsin-Pukow train-American equipment

上海北京路六十四號

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1 Introducing you in Foreign Countries.	Introducing by Cable, Letter, or in person, our clients in China to Overseas business houses, with the object of securing additional markets for Chinese products, or with the object of securing the representation in China of colonial and foreign business houses, manufacturers, etc. for the importation into China of colonial and foreign products.
2 Introducing to you Foreign Firms.	Introducing to our clients in China colonial and foreign business houses, and individuals, who come to us asking for new trade connections with firms in China.
3 Commercial Financial Reports and Affiliations.	Commercial reports and affiliations of firms secured in any country or city for our clients.
4 Adjustments.	We will endeavor to adjust in any foreign city, any difficulty or disagreement that may arise between our Clients and foreign firms.
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9 When Travelling Use Us.	The use of any of our Branch Offices as your Headquarters while you are travelling for the receipt or despatching of cables, mails, etc. It is advisable that instructions be sent ahead to the Branch Office you intend visiting, stating the nature of your business, etc., as by doing so our Branch Office can be of material assistance to you in many ways—in preparing the ground and putting you in touch quickly with the right people, etc., etc.
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11 Publish your Requirements in Our Foreign Monthly Editions.	In those countries where we publish a local Monthly Edition in the local language, we also publish in same, as part of our service for our clients, a paragraph of not to exceed 10 lines covering your requirements.
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Notice—Our Service being purely personal, it is necessary that our clients request us in writing for the Service that they desire us to render, as the foregoing Twelve paragraphs can only cover the Service in a general way. All Cablegrams and Telegrams required in the rendering of above Service to be paid for by our client.

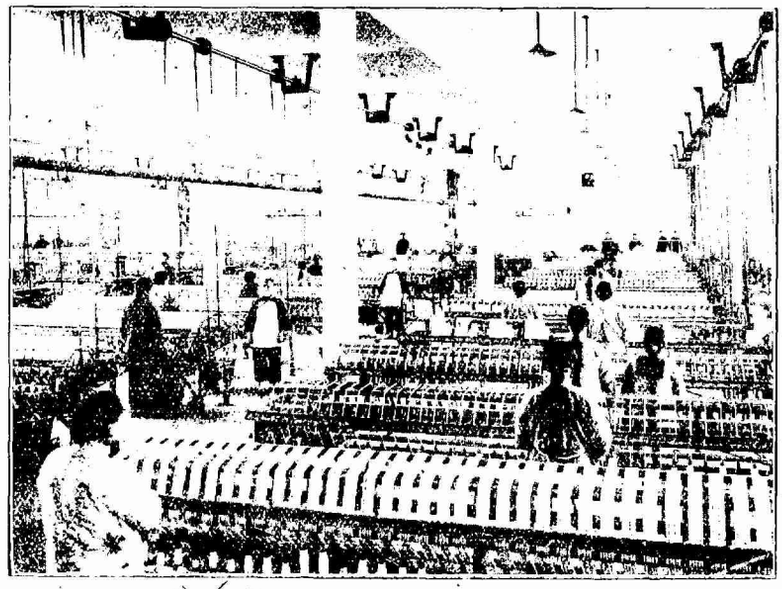
26-230

The Present Situation of Cotton Mills in China

By B. Y. Lee

THE destruction of one-fourth of Japan's cotton spindlage in the earthquake of September 1 adds one more interesting phase to the already speculative situation of China's cotton industry. Japan has been shipping millions of dollars worth of cotton goods to China annually. In as much as labor is cheaper in China than in Japan and to obviate the need of shipping manufactures into China, it is quite likely that Japan may add to the cotton mills it already has in China, instead of rebuilding in Japan. In the meantime, Chinese cotton mills cannot but profit by the shortage caused by the destruction of so many Japanese mills.

The cotton industry in China dates back to 1895. Prior to 1917, however, there were few mills, and they were chiefly British owned. With the shortage caused by the war, cotton manufacturing became immensely profitable in China, and over a million spindles were hurriedly put into commission. From 1919 to 1921, great fortunes were made by Chinese cotton manufacturers. However, the lack of raw material production in China constituted a menace to continued prosperity. The slump came just after the Fengtien-Chihli fight in the spring of 1922, since which the disturbed political state of China has hampered the cotton market, through interruption of communications and the natural tendency to hoard money and not buy when conditions are unsettled. Added to the above factors, is inefficient management of many Chinese mills which nullifies the advantages China has in cheap and abundant labor. For the past two years, the Chinese cotton mills have been on the verge of bankruptcy. The opportunity, therefore, presented by Japan's misfortune offers a ray of hope to Chinese manufacturers.



Great China Cotton Mill Reeling Room

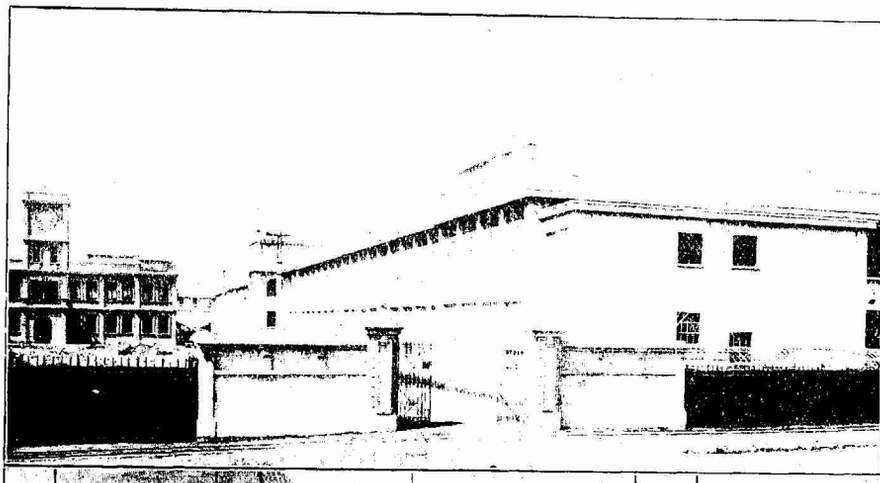
Among the foreigners operating mills in China are British and Japanese. The former have established five large mills in Shanghai since 1895, and the latter, 32 since 1908. Roughly speaking the actual number of spindles at the present time is little less than two million and a half, the ownership of which is classified as follows: Chinese 1,600,000, Japanese 630,000, British 260,000.

The management of the mills is as follows: Chinese 76, Japanese 32, British 5.

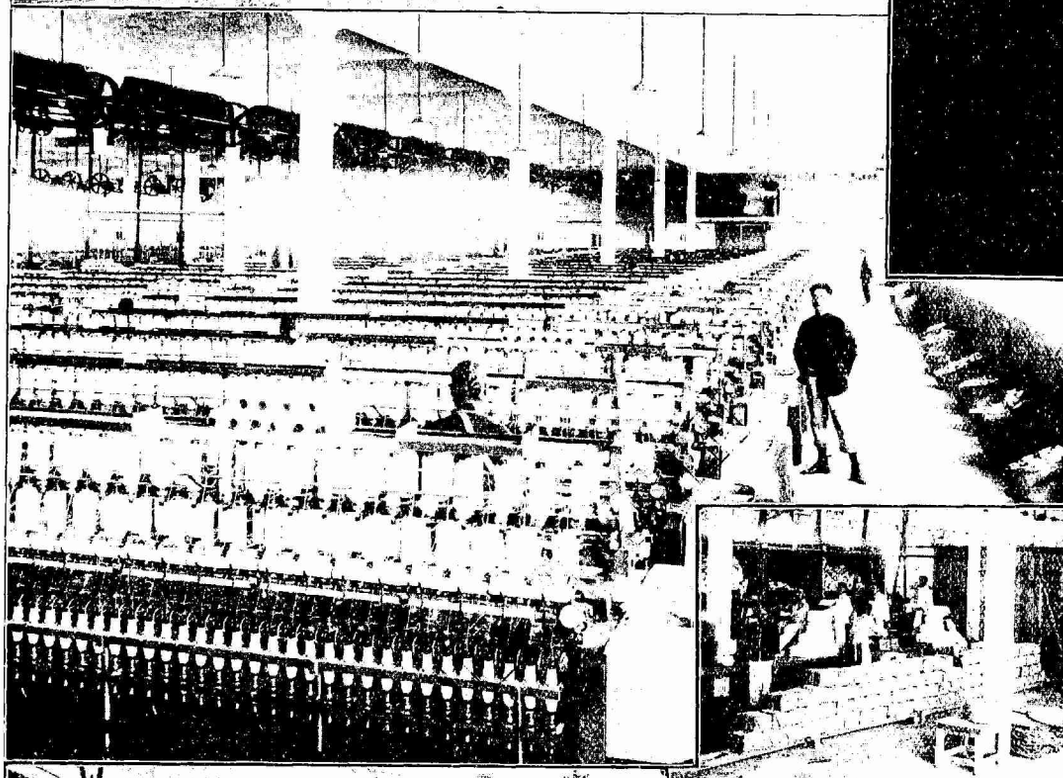
Including those under construction and planned, the Japanese own over one million spindles equaling about 40% of the total spindlage in China. About one-half of them are located in Shanghai and the other half, in Tsingtao, Shantung Province. They claim that their holdings in Chinese mills are considerable although invisible in forms of long mortgage or some sort of secret agreements. They find it more advantageous to put up mills in China for the China trade than to export yarn and cloth from Japan. Cotton can be bought here cheaper, labor is easier to control, and their management of cotton mills is in many ways superior to that of the Chinese. Their manufactured yarn commands higher prices, their daily production is, on the average, about 10% more than other mills, their overhead and labor cost per bale of yarn produced is much lower, and their laboring forces are willing to work harder and are more interested in their work as their wages are better.

Approximately a little over one million spindles in operation have been added in China since 1917, which means an increase of 100% within a comparatively short time. This rapid and sensational development of the industry means keener competition among the various mills and has drawn men from other lines of business to fill responsible positions in these newly built mills. In the Chinese mills, men taken to assume responsible positions are chosen through the influence of some big shareholders and they are in most cases untrained, incapable, inexperienced and oftentimes undisciplined. The worst part of it is after these young men are taken into the mills, there is no experienced man to show and teach them. The management, as a rule, is too obstinate to employ either foreign experts or foreign trained and returned students of practical experience to reform and remodel the mills in good shape. This is partly due to psychological and traditional unwillingness or partly due to jealousy toward those who know more of this trade than those in authority. In many old fashioned mills, the management is horrified to hear any suggestions toward modern improvement or cutting down labor and overhead expense or ways and means to increase production. The rule of thumb is still maintained in spite of all modern progress going on in foreign managed mills right in this land. In most mills the number one men or the labor gang heads control the whole inside working conditions and it is impossible to do any thing with such a low, ignorant and mob-like gang, unless the management possesses undaunted courage and keen foresight. The result is that the whole industry is brought into a demoralizing state, machinery is ruined, and the machinery manufacturers are blamed for producing poor yarn with low production.

The balance sheet showing the profit and loss gives the net result of the management. It is generally admitted that it is a herculean task to reform and reorganize those old fashioned mills in a deteriorated state. Take for illustration, a large Chinese mill recently built. After some sort of semi-foreign management was introduced, the net savings in wages per annum was about $200,000. In spare parts and oil it was more than $50,000 besides the increase of 10% production. It may be worthy to note the comparison of production and overhead



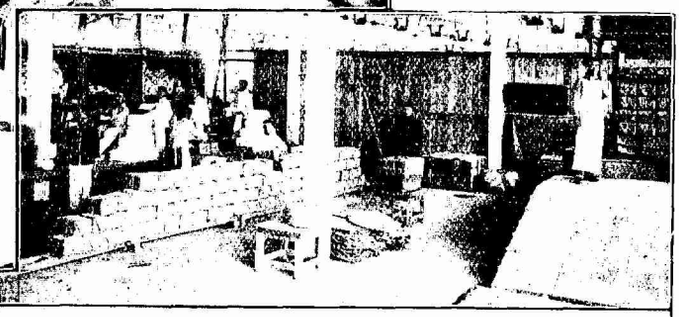
(At right-Entrance to Great China Cotton Manufacturing Co.)

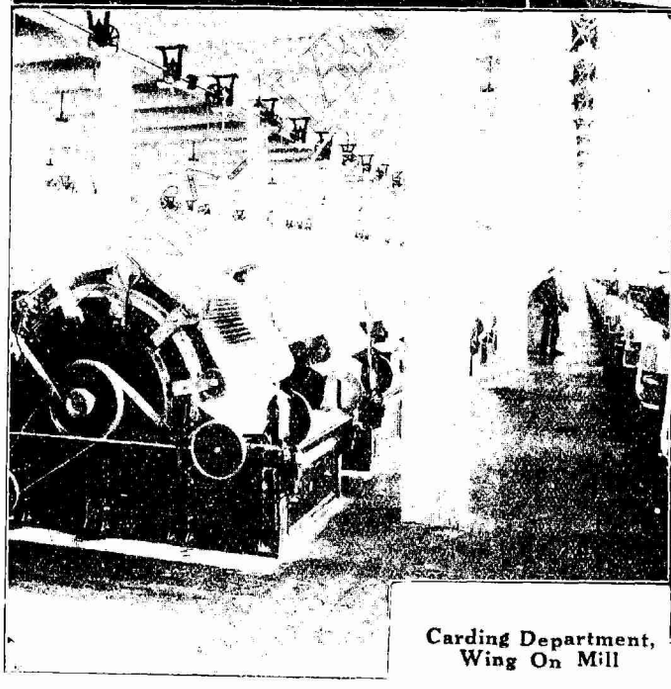


Above—C. C. Nieh, managing director, Great China Cotton Manufacturing Co.

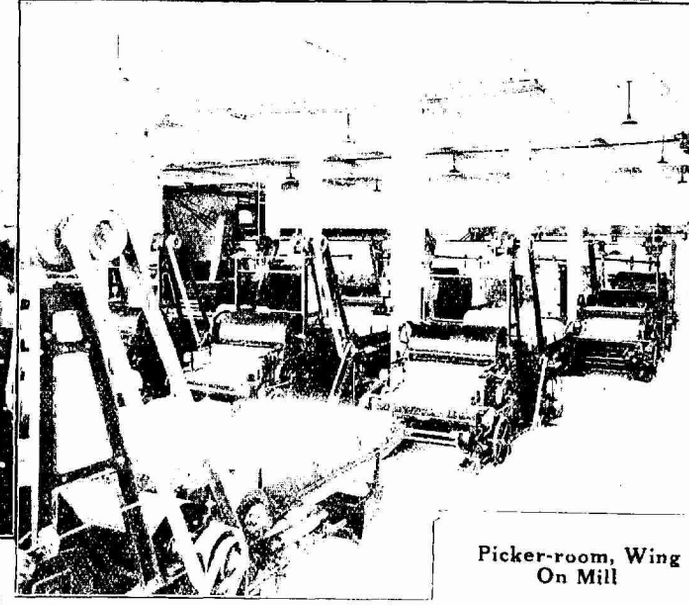
At right—Spinning room at Great China Mill.

Below — Bundling room at Great China Mill.





Carding Department, Wing On Mill



Picker-room, Wing On Mill

expense between two extremes of management. A well managed Japanese mill can produce on 16 counts of yarn, 1.2 pound per day of 24 hours, and the total expense per bale may be as low as 23 taels; while on the other hand, a poorly managed mill may produce as low as .75 pound for the same period or the difference of nearly 40% and the expense per bale may be as high as 30 taels. Roughly speaking a 40,000 spindle mill may make the difference of nearly half a million dollars of profit or loss per annum between the two extreme cases.

The financial difficulty results from the long and unexpected dull yarn market and the inefficient management combined. Most Chinese mills, especially those started in operation as late as 1920, are under capitalised. However, during the two years of exceptional prosperity, they should have made enough profit for the present "rainy days." Of course the present situation was unexpected by any mill magnates, for they thought the good old days of 1919-1921 would return again. Some mills ordered machinery during the last few years when the foreign exchange was favorable and the rise in value of gold had not been seriously considered. Others lost their credits and failed to get their shareholders to pay in full. The interest rate on loans and mortgages is too high, sometimes as high as 15%, and does not warrant any mill to run business on this basis. Besides the only immediate and available relief to be secured was, prior to the earthquake, from the Japanese. During the last few months many mills recently built and of considerable size have been forced to close down temporarily.

In most Chinese mills practically no reserve funds of any sort have been maintained. Dividends and bonuses given out from 1919 to 1921 were unusually large and in many cases very ridiculous. During these years a very large mill in the North gave as much as half a million dollars in bonuses to directors, managers and staff. Some have paid as much as from 100 to 200% dividends to shareholders. This system, even during the prosperous years, would have dried up all reserves and made the mills operate from hand to mouth. When the price of cotton reached its lowest level or when the new crop has just come to the market, there is no liquid fund to make purchases. Besides the Chinese mills were very seldom able to finance any large shipment of Indian or American cotton, especially the former which is consumed in great quantity. This means they naturally have to pay more through some foreign firms. The lack of reserves, then, is also another principal cause contributing to their bankruptcy.

Among all the mills recently built, the Wing On spinning and weaving mill is the most prosperous and perhaps most up-to-date and most efficiently managed. It is run and managed entirely by "returned men", who are both technically and commercially trained in the foreign methods of industrial management. Practically all the members of the staff are textile and commercial graduates, who receive about 10 percent more than other mills pay. It was promoted in 1921 and operated in 1922 with the authorised capital of six million dollars. This mill has proved what retured men and what western methods of management can do to make a most prosperous and progressive mill in China and it has exerted great influence in the Chinese textile world and sets an illustrious example for those old fashioned mills to follow.

During this revolutionary and evolutionary period of industrial development, men of exceptional intelligence and undaunted courage are needed to lead and guide others to the path of prosperity and success. Fortunately there are such men in China. The most conspicuous figures in cotton mill circles are: Messrs. Hon. Chang Chien, managing director of Dah Sung Mills; C. C. Nieh, managing director of Great China Mill; H. Y. Moh, managing director of Yu Foong mill; P. S. Liu, managing director of Paocheng mills; and J. K. Yung, managing director of Sung Sing mills. During the past few years those magnates have promoted a dozen new mills amounting to half million spindles. Having realized the success of foreign managed mills in Shanghai due to efficient management, broad technical knowledge, and ample supply of capital, these gentlemen are not even temporarily disappointed or discouraged with the existing conditions in other Chinese mills, but rather keep on with indefatigable energy toward improving both the quality and quantity of their product, uplifting the standard of efficiency, promoting closer relations between various millowners, and encouraging cultivation of cotton in both quality and quantity. A textile school has been established. A cotton millowners' association has been formed. Many cotton experimental stations have been put up in various cotton growing districts, and social welfare work for textile workers has been organized.

Among the competitors in running mills on Chinese soil are Japanese and British; and on the other hand, among the competitors in selling textile machinery, are Americans, British and lately Germans. The American machinery did not come into China till 1917, but during a comparatively short time, approximately 800,000 American spindles, or about 50% of the total in the Chinese mills of recent construction, were purchased. This rapid introduction of American machinery in Chinese mills, whose managing directors are modern and progressive men, has given alarm and surprise to the British textile machinery builders, who are trying to devise some ways and means to recapture their lost trade and to maintain their supremacy in this line of trade. Besides running mills the Japanese have made loans and mortgages to Chinese mills at high rates of interest, and sold textile machinery and its accessories. The British tried to regain their influence by utilizing a part of the returned Boxer Indemnity funds for the establishment of a modern textile school in Shanghai. Their idea, of course, was to train young and ambitious men to become accustomed to the use of the British machinery appliances and other accessories. The proposal, however, was turned down in England. American machinery makers are contemplating giving financial assistance to mills in which their machinery is installed. The Germans, the newest competitors, are opening machinery companies in Shanghai to make spindles and other accessories, and besides they have opened many new firms selling textile machinery.

The prospects of the cotton mill industry in the future are hopeful and bright as soon as the political muddles are cleared up. China is the greatest market in the world for cotton yarn and the second largest market for cotton piece-goods. During the past decade, the imports of cotton goods into this country on the average amounted to the sum of more than $150,000,000 or approximately 30% of her total imports. She is ranked as the third cotton growing country in the world, only next to America and India, growing 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 piculs annually, respectively. As late Dr. Wu-Ting-Fong once said: "All the cotton mills in the world would be kept busy, if every Chinese would add a couple of inches to his coat tail."

中國實業進步譚

(七) 天津

天津爲華北商業之中樞西人以其爲入都之門戶而聞名也

在昔鐵道未通之先入都必由北運河而海外貿易則必蜿蜒經海河五十六英里而出口也

天津在西歷一千八百六十年闢爲商埠英人首先得租借地法德日俄奧比意人先後繼之美則却之天津城牆當在二十年前已拆去從此變成今日之大商埠惟行政紛岐是爲其進行之障礙耳天津商業自沿海通行海輪而一振自火車通行而再振至於今日遂一躍而爲中國第二商埠人口幾達百萬矣

天津所轄區域

天津雖以地近北京而聞名然其商業上之地位則完全根據於背臨富區之要點(參觀附圖)天津所轄區域有直隸山西蒙古山東北部及江蘇一部至東三省商業幾與大連媲美試觀附圖可知天津所轄區域已成鐵路蓼若晨星圖中虛線所指建議鐵道若一旦見諸事實則除上海外天津當首屈一指今觀直隸及山西西北兩部泰半皆未開墾則更可明建築鐵道之需要蓋交通便利則山東直隸人口稠密之處與西北部人跡稀少之地自能調劑而向產皮革羊毛者將有農產品之供給而蒙古之隆隆森林行將有採伐之價值矣讀天津去年海關報告全年貿易達二萬四千餘萬關銀更觀其麵粉廠紗廠偉然矗立其後望當無量也

天津海口

直隸灣爲華北商業要道而天津適位於水陸輻輳之地其形勢可稱天然惟其海口淤淺是爲一大缺點由天津至海口在昔須經海河五十六英里今雖經濬工而尙須四十七英里之遙大沽口在海河口外河泥淤積水深難達十五英尺加以河又不寬故航海商輪不得不遠泊於河口十英里之外然以天津工商業之重要整頓海口計劃當不難實行也整頓之初步辦法當另謀內河歸納之路蓋非如是不足以言濬河也塘沽則可改爲天津支埠俾海輪可以直達否則惟有聽航行沿海之淺水輪船所操縱耳

天津之鐵路

天津之鐵路有三(一)津浦路通揚子流域(二)京奉路通東三省煤礦(三)京津路通京漢京綏二線由京綏線而蒙古之物產可直抵天津由京漢京綏線而山西直隸產煤之區得轉運便利矣

天津之實業

中國雖爲產米之國而華北之大宗出產則爲麥小米高粱大豆等物是故麵粉事業勢必佔天津實業界重要位置天津麵粉廠計十二家每天共製麵粉三萬八千袋其所用機器爲美國出產

天津紗廠可與麵粉廠並駕齊驅已設立者計有八家共僱有七千餘人據調查所得麵粉廠紗廠大半爲華人所經營云

除以上兩大實業外尙有萱油廠紙煙廠機器廠電燈廠等等初來天津者誠不料其工廠之林立也

天津商埠

天津人民大半居於中國境內而商業則集於租界德奧租借地現已歸中政府統治租界內凡公衆便利事業無不應有盡有與泰西各國不相軒輊近年來中國官僚之私邸大廈日益增加爲租界內生色不少中國地界亦非常維新電車電燈自來水等莫不全備街道廣闊而商業區域亦非常寬大云

機器一物以西人介紹漸漸輸入中國天津既爲開放門戶之一其人民較諸在內地者之機器經驗當勝一籌若中國政局安穩則新事業當更發達然中國進步雖遲而穩亦未始不可逐漸增進其對外貿易中國地大人衆其改革之效果非俟諸數世後不能見其功故吾人不得不靜心忍氣以觀其後也

中國紗廠之近況

西歷九月一號日本地震毀失全國紗廠四分之一然對於中國紛亂之棉紗實業將有一番更變日本每歲運入中國之紗貨爲數甚鉅日本擬在中國添設紗廠蓋中國工支既廉且可免去輸運手續日本既毀失許多紗廠現貨缺乏之際中國紗廠雖不能大得其利然亦可分潤一二中國棉紗實業產生於西歷一八九五年在一一九一七年前中國僅有紗廠五所俱屬英商因歐戰中國棉紗業得大展其特展一九一九年至一九二一年爲最盛時代一九二二年春奉直交戰中國棉紗業受其影響匪淺大有江河日下之勢此後因內亂時起銀根緊急買賣失機再加以辦理不善致使中國紗業陷於破產地位然此際中國紗業當有一線之希望蓋日本受地震影響後決不能即時恢復原狀外人在中國設立紗廠者僅英日二商英商自一八九五年以來僅有五所然日本從一九〇八年迄今已有三十二所中國全國紗業筵子中國一六〇〇〇〇〇日本六三〇〇〇〇英二六〇〇〇〇管理紗廠者中七十六所日三十二所英五所尙有已在建築及籌劃之中者日本占有全數之四成此四成中之半數在上海一隅其餘分設青島及山東省等處且中國紗廠多數已抵押於日本雖不能見於表面而內容已受日本操縱中國紗廠自一九一七年後甚爲發達實業發達競爭愈烈職員當有相等之程度管理各科然中國紗廠每每遺東補西甚至各項要職皆出乎大股東之引薦此輩對於紗業事務毫無經驗且有時竟有越軌舉動再可嘆者廠內亦無能人教導此輩青年即使雇用有實際經驗之專門家或外人或留學生教練此輩亦未必能有效果蓋此輩皆有心理作用中國紗廠之失敗不出乎管理法之守舊及資本之不足然不能統言之就近時所設立各廠而言永安紡織有限公司主各項職務者皆有經驗及留學生成績之優較諸歐美諸國不相上下此廠發起於一九二一年資本爲六〇〇〇〇〇〇元於一九二二年開幕經理郭君與國華商郭君亦永安公司之經理其分行分佈於南洋羣島新加坡及中國各首城等處廠內非常清潔工人亦盡力從事試觀永安公司商部即可見其廠內情形大略矣蓋永安公司佈置悉依歐美諸法故其效果非常完美此種完美效果證明留學生及西法管理能使事業發展使中國紡織事業有偉大能力舊法管理諸廠何不起而效之當此實業革命及進步時代中國幸有張謇聶其杰穆藕初劉柏森榮宗敬諸位先生毅力提創維持一切並設紡織學校造就應用人材並立紡織公所置辦各種紡織器具中國紗廠前途悉賴上列諸位而趨入佳境也若使政潮即止中國紗業將來極有希望發展蓋中國處世界商業要點紗布交易立於第二已故伍廷芳博士曾云若使中國每人將其衣服加上二寸將使世界各紗廠忙無定期云云

Who's Who in China

Mr. Chiang T'ien-to

江天鐸字疑菴

Mr. Chiang T'ien-to was born at Hua Hsien, Kuangtung Province, in 1879. He received his early education in the old Confucian schools and went to Japan in 1902 for his modern education, where he studied Political Science and Law at Waseda University, graduating in 1907. After returning to China, Mr. Chiang joined the Compilation Bureau of the Mingchenpu or Board of the Interior. He became involved in early revolutionary activities and was forced to go to Japan where he took a post-graduate course in Political Science at Waseda University. In 1910 he returned to China and became a teacher in the High Police School in Peking and also practiced law in the capital. He was later elected a member of Parliament which assembled in Peking in April 1913 and served when that body was in session. In July 1917, shortly after the overthrow of Chang Hsun's monarchical movement, he was appointed Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce which position he held for more than three years. In January 1920 Mr. Chiang was awarded the First Order of Wenfu. In February he was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and was also given the concurrent position of the President of the Food Supply Investigation Commission. In August 1920 he retired from both positions. When Parliament was reconvened by President Li Yuan-hung, Mr. Chiang again was a member. Later he was again appointed Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. This he held until August 1922 when he was appointed director general of the national conservancy bureau. In September 1923 he was given the concurrent post of Vice-President of the Yangtze River Commission. In October 1922 he was awarded the First Order of Tashou Chiaho. Mr. Chiang is at present holding three government positions, Member of the Parliament, Director-General of the National Conservancy Bureau and Vice-President of the Yangtze River Commission.

Mr. Chu Shao-hsin

朱兆莘字鼎青

Mr. Chu Shao-hsin was born at Hua Hsien, Kuangtung province, in 1880. In his youth he was educated in the Chinese classics by his father and his uncle who both enjoyed high repute as distinguished writers. In 1896 he attended the prefectural competitive examinations and obtained the literary degree of Hsiu ts'ai or Licentiate. In 1897 he became a lin-sheng or salaried licentiate and was then admitted as a scholar to the Kuang Ya College, Canton, where he became an instructor in literature. From 1903 to 1907 Mr. Chu attended the Imperial University of Peking where he received the literary degree of chu-jen or provincial graduate (equivalent to M. A. in western schools). In February 1908 Mr. Chu was sent to America by the board of Education to pursue advanced studies and also to open a Chinese public school in New York City. For three years he studied commerce and finance at New York University and later took post-graduate courses in Political Science and Law at Columbia University where he was graduated in 1911 with the degree of B. S. C. In 1912 he obtained the degree of M. A. Mr. Chu returned to China in December 1912 and at first joined the Government University of Peking, as Professor in Economics. Later he was appointed Secretary and Political Councillor to the President's Office under Yuan Shih-kai. In April 1913 the First Parliament was inaugurated in Peking and Mr. Chu

was a Senator representing Chinese Overseas. He served with distinction on the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate and was also a member of the Constitutional Drafting Committee which held its sessions in the Temple of Heaven. He was a member of the Kuomingtang party. After the dissolution of Parliament he was appointed the Mixed Court magistrate of Kulongsu in Amoy, Fukien province. This position he later resigned to return to Peking to practise law where he was elected by the Peking Lawyers' Association as its Vice-President. When the first parliament was reconvoked by President Li Yuan-hung in June 1916 Mr. Chu again served as senator until June 1917 when it was again dissolved. Mr. Chu was then appointed commissioner of foreign affairs for Kiangsu Province. There he came in touch with the late General Feng Kuo-chang, then the Vice-President with Headquarters at Nanking. In August 1917 Feng Kuo-chang assumed the Presidency and asked Mr. Chu to join him as English Secretary. Mr. Chu was appointed Consul-General in San Francisco in 1918 and served until February 1921, when he was transferred to the Chinese Legation in London as First Secretary and Councillor and later was made charge d'affaires. In May 1920 Mr. Chu was awarded the Third Order of Paokuang Chiaho. During the absence of Dr. Wellington Koo, the Minister to London who attended the Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva and the Washington Conference and then returned to China on leave and subsequently became Minister for Foreign Affairs at Peking, Mr. Chu always acted as Charge d'Affaires to the Court of St. James. In February 1922 Mr. Chu was appointed to represent China on the Opium Advisory Committee, constituted under the League of Nations. In September 1922, he attended the Third Assembly of the League of Nations as China's Delegate-substitute. In October 1922 he was awarded the Second Order of Tashou Chiaho. Mr. Chu is still Chinese Charge d'Affaires at London.

Jury Trial in Japan and Great Britain

From the Japan Chronicle

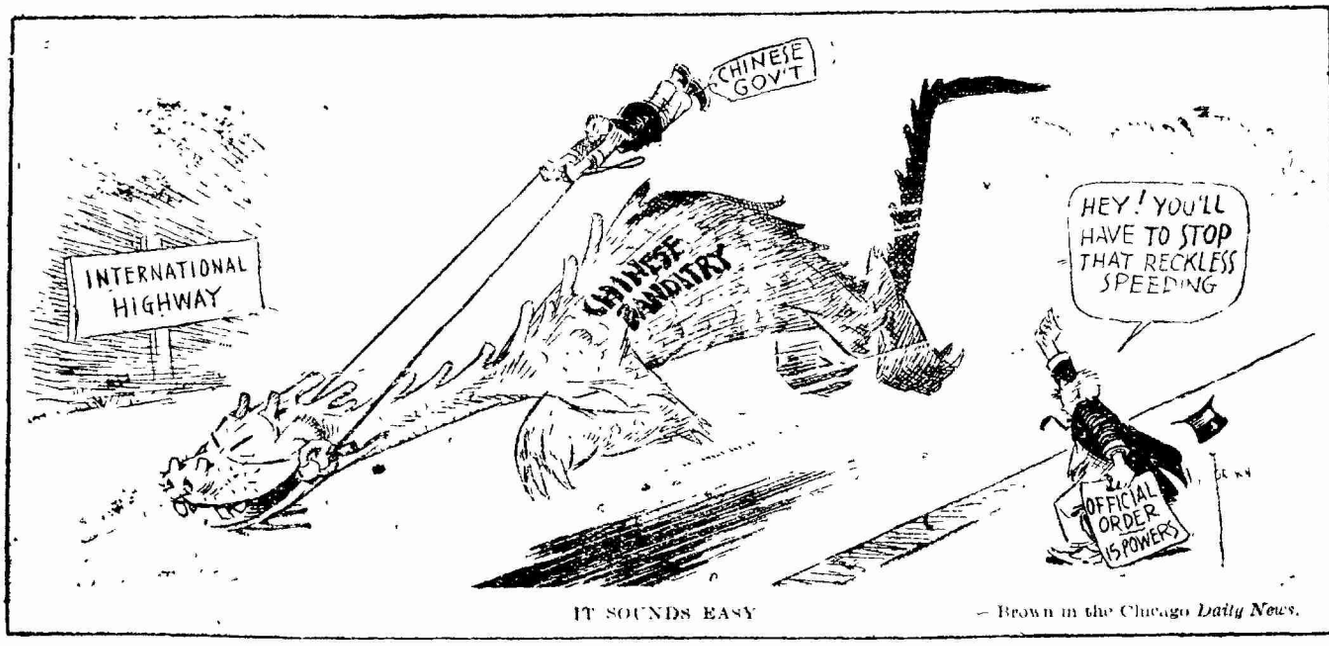
As already noted the Japanese Jury Law does not give accused persons the right to be tried by a jury, the option resting in the hands of the judge trying the case. Since the war in England something of the same procedure has been in force, the judge having the option whether an accused should be tried by a jury or not. An attempt was being made by the British Government in July last to make this procedure the normal one, by introducing a measure called the Criminal Justice Bill, which included, among other things, the continuation of the war-time restrictions on the traditional British right of trial by jury. So easily are liberties lost and so hard are they to regain. The Attorney-General attemped to defend the Bill on the ground that it largely increased the right of trial by jury, but the Solicitor-General had to acknowledge that the Bill did not restore the right of trial by jury as it existed before the war, insolently adding that the Bill was not intended for that purpose. A case was cited of a county court judge who refused to give a litigant the opportunity of a jury on the ground that his list was too full and his time too occupied, and this experience is likely to be repeated in many other courts by judges who have many cases before them. The Solicitor-General told some old stories about the disabilities of the jury system, and the House was so neglectful of the ancient privileges of the land that they rejected an amendment for the rejection of the Bill by 149 votes to 92.

General Chang Hsi-yuan

張錫元字馥民

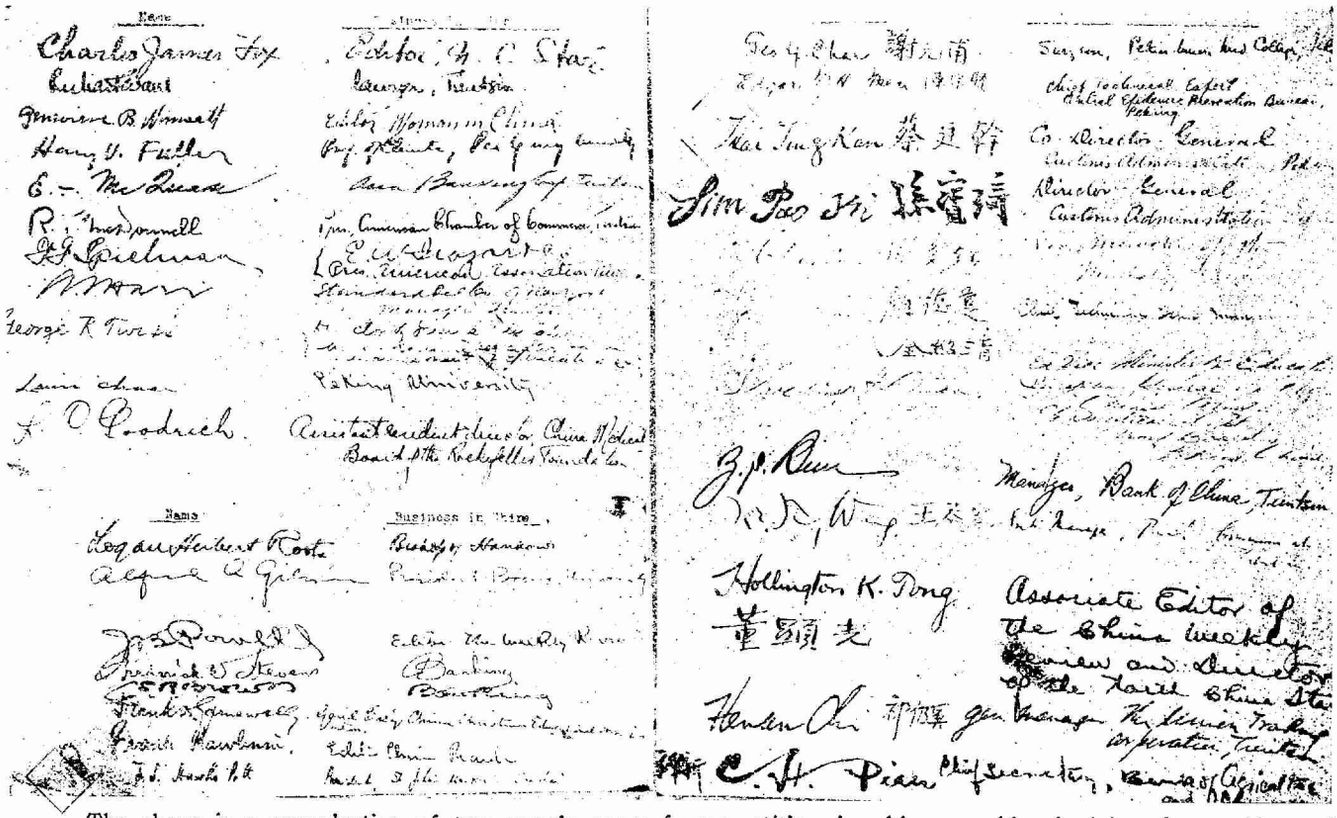
General Chang Hsi-yuan was born at Miyun Hsien, Metropolitan District of Peking in 1870. He attended school and graduated from the Shanhaikuan Military College. Under the Ching Regime, he served in the army through various ranks and for a time was Commander of the 58th Regiment of the Honan Provincial Army. Afterwards he was promoted to be Commander of the Twenty-Ninth Mixed Brigade. After the establishment of the Republic in 1912, General Chang was appointed Commander of the Ninth Division of the Honan Army. In December 1912 he was made a Lieutenant General, and subsequently was appointed Commander of the First Brigade of the metropolitan defence force. This position he held until December 1917 when he was Commander of the Fourth Mixed Brigade of the National Army. At the same time he was appointed Defence Commissioner of Tung Kuan, on the boundary between Shensi and Honan. While at Tung Kuan, General Chang held concurrently the position of Assistant Commander of the Forces for the extermination of brigands in Shensi and also that of commander of troops for the preservation of order in the far west district. In May 1922, after the defeat of the Fengtien Forces by Chihli Troops he was appointed Tutung, Civil and Military Commissioner of the Charhar Special Area to succeed General Chang Ching-hui, a Fengtien general. In September 1922 General Chang was created a Chiangchun with the title of "Hsi Wei." In October of the same year he was awarded the Third Order of Merit. In April 1923 the First Class Wenfu Decoration was conferred upon General Chang, the highest civil honor he had held previously being the First Class Tashou Chiaho Decoration. General Chang is still acting as Tutung of the Charhar district.

China's Run-away Dragon


CHINESE GOV'T
INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAY
CHINESE BANDITRY
HEY! YOU'LL HAVE TO STOP THAT RECKLESS SPEEDING
OFFICIAL ORDER 15 POWERS
IT SOUNDS EASY
— Brown in the Chicago Daily News.

The above cartoon dealing with the problem of banditry in China appeared in a recent issue of the *Literary Digest*.

Would Use Part of Boxer Surplus for Libraries



The above is a reproduction of two sample pages from a petition signed by several hundred American residents of China and Chinese to the U. S. Congress asking that the unexpended portion of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity be devoted to the construction of modern libraries in China.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood, librarian of the Boone University at Wuchang, China, departed for Washington, D. C. a few days ago carrying with her a petition containing the names of hundreds of Chinese and American residents of China, asking that President Coolidge and Congress devote a portion of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity to the construction of modern libraries in China. Although Miss Wood expects to spend most of her time in Washington, D. C. her permanent address will be at Church Missionary House, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

According to the plan which Miss Wood has worked out the first payment of G.$200,000 on the balance of G $15,000,000 still due, would be set aside as an endowment and the interest devoted to the creation of a national library commission for China. The next payment of G. $200,000 with accrued interest would be used for the construction of a library building and the same procedure followed with further payments until a complete modern library service could be established throughout China along lines of similar institutions in America and other lands.

Men and Events

F.A. Pocock, formerly of Andersen, Meyer and Company, is now acting as sales manager for Pung Chow in the United States according to a report.

R. Egger, connected with the Japan *Advertiser*, (Tokio), and representative of the Chicago *Daily News*, arrived in Shanghai last week from Kobe. He is staying at the Hotel Parisien.

Dr. Maxwell Thebaut, dentist of many years' practice in Manila, passed through Shanghai during the week enroute to the Philippines from America, where he has been on vacation.

Walter H. Mallory, executive secretary of the China International Famine Relief Commission, Peking, is in Shanghai on a short business trip. He is stopping at the Astor House.

Rear Admiral K. Nomura, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Squadron on the Yangtse River, arrived in Shanghai this week, enroute to Hankow to relieve Rear Admiral K. Kobeyashi.

The Moral Welfare League held a meeting in the Royal Asiatic Society Hall on Thursday afternoon, October 4, when a review of the league's work and report on the progress of the Mixed Court Home was read.

I. G. Riddick of the British American Tobacco Company, formerly in Hankow, returned from a six months' furlough in America, last week. Mr. Riddick was accompanied by Mrs. Riddick and daughter, and they will be stationed in Tientsin.

The marriage took place on August 30, in Essex, England, of Archibald Rose, of the British American Tobacco Company, and formerly British Commercial Attache, of Shanghai, and Mrs. Charles Fry, daughter of late James Roland Morse and Mrs. Morse of New York.

Carl Seitz of the Columbia Pacific Shipping Company returned after a short business trip to America last week on the *s. s. President Taft*. On the same boat were Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Grooms, Mr. Grooms, is Tientsin representative of the Columbia Pacific Company.

The American University Club of Shanghai is planning to give an autumn party on the evening of Saturday, October 26, at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer. The party will start at 9:30 o'clock, and supper will be served at midnight. Members of the club are requested to bring guests.

Karl A. Bickel, president of the *United Press*, has recently arrived in Peking from Moscow. Mr. Bickel is on a tour of the world. Mr. Bickel is a graduate of Leland Stanford Uuiversity, California, and while only a young man heads one of the largest news gathering organizations in the world.

E. A. L. Best, foreign representative of the Chas. A. Schieren Company of New York City, manufacturers and tanners of leather belting, has recently returned to Shanghai after an absence of over three months, travelling in the interests of his company through the Philippines, Java and the Straits. Mr. Best is staying at the Astor House. He expects to remain in the city for some time.

G. C. Wayne, son of C. L. G. Wayne, traffic manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, was recently awarded a diploma by the University of London for proficiency in Chinese, and also first prize for spoken Chinese at the School of Oriental studies of the same university. He left the Cathedral School, Shanghai, three years ago at the age of 15 to complete his studies abroad. He plans to specialize in railroading.

According to advice received from the State Department in Washington, the following changes have taken place in the personnel of the American Diplomatic Corps: Robert B. Southgate goes to the Department from Constantinople, while Foster Harris goes to Constantinople, from Paris. R. Henry Nouvel is transferred from Tokyo to the Department and F. Lammot, Berlin, goes to the Department from Paris, while George A. Gordon goes from the Department to Paris.

A wide circle of friends throughout the Orient were grieved to learn of the death of Captain Henry E. Morton on October 2 in Manila. He first became well-known to foreigners in the Orient as captain of the Pacific Mail liner *Mongolia*, and later he was managing director of the Shanghai Hotels Company. He helped to found the firm now under the name of Eisler, Reeves and Murphy. In 1917, he married Miss May Free, daughter of J. H. Free of the China Import and Export Lumber Company. Captain Morton was 53 years of age.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Wang I-ting (Iting T. Wang), instructor of English and history of the Ningpo Middle School, Ningpo, to Miss Amy N. Chen of the Shanghai College. Mr. Wang is a graduate of the University of Nanking, Nanking, and was the English editor of the *University of Nanking Magazine* in 1922-1923. Miss Chen graduated from the Sarah Batchelor Memorial High School, Ningpo, which is now incorporated with the Ningpo Presbyterian Girls School, and is now called the Riverside Girls' Academy. Miss Chen till last Spring taught in the Baptist Girls School at north gate, Shanghai.

The American Woman's Club members held their first meeting on Tuesday afternoon, October 2, in their new club rooms, 66 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. This is the first general meeting of the club in its new rooms and much enthusiasm was manifested in the excellent taste used in decoration, and arrangement. It was the silver anniversary and silver coin contributions for further equipment of the rooms given by members amounted to Mex. $200. Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, president, made a few remarks at which time she expressed hearty thanks for the untiring efforts of the House Committee, who had worked throughout the summer to make the home a success. Sympathetic tributes were paid to the memory of a club member who was killed in the Japan earthquake.

A. G. Henderson, general agent for the Orient of the Great Northern Railway, left for Japan on October 4 to meet Mrs. Henderson coming from America. They will be back in Shanghai about October 10, when Mr. Henderson will open an office on the seventh floor of the Robert Dollar building. Mr. Henderson was in the earthquake in Yokohama, where the company's office was completely demolished. He has been in the Orient, for the most part in the Philippines, since 1904. He announces that on October 5 the Great Northern Railway opened its doubletrack to service, making a total of 8,250 miles of track under the company's direct control, in addition to subsidiary lines such as the Burlington. The Great Northern has 59,000 freight cars and 1480 locomotives, and dispatches five fast through freights east from the Pacific daily.

News from North China

K. A. Bickle, president of the *United Press*, who has been on a round-world tour, has arrived in Peking accompanied his wife. He came from Moscow and is stopping at the Hotel de Pekin.

Dr. W. W. Yen, chairman of the Financial Readjustment Commission, entertained Mr. Karakhan, Russian envoy, at Chuan Hsin Tien in the presidential grounds several days ago. Usual ceremony and speech-making occurred.

The National Normal University resumed school September 28. Speeches were made by Cha Liang-cho, the dean, and Mr. Chen Yu-kwong. The university is going to offer a course in journalism, which was offered also last term.

Despite the unfounded rumor that there would be earthquake, wind storm, eclipse and a number of other disasters in China after the Mid-autumn festival, the sun and moon seem to shine brighter than ever and calm days are enjoyed in Peking.

Princeton men in Peking and their wives tendered a party at the house of Mr. Gailey September 27, in honor of Professor Osborn, who has just returned from Mongolia where he and Mr. Andrews discovered the twenty-five invaluable eggs,

Following the arrest and detention of the editor and the publisher of the *Shir-Huei Jih Pao* last week, representatives of various newspapers in Peking met September 25 to discuss the matter. Those who were arrested by the Peking authorities are still held without trial.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave a fancy-dress ball tonight under the auspices of Madame Wellington Koo. Admission fee is $6 and $2 to see the play. Prizes will be drawn and the first prize will be a vase donated by the Manchu Emperor valued at several thousand dollars.

Chang Hu, Minister of Finance, tendered his resignation on September 26 just after the Mid-autumn festival in accord with his word before he accepted the post. But he has been asked to remain and it is most probable he will come back to Peking from Tientsin, where he is celebrating his birthday.

The Italian Legation has just issued a statement to the effect that indemnity for the death of Father Melotto, who was recently killed by bandits in Honan, will not be asked of the Chinese government, because the ancient principles governing Catholics, prohibits compensation for suffering martyrdom.

The China International Famine Relief Commission has made remarkable progress in its Japan Relief Campaign. A garden party of ten days will be given from October 12 to 21 during which the Presidential Palace, Coal Hill, Imperial Palace, Temple of Heaven, Temple of Earth and other places of interest will be opened.

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According to the information obtained from the Waichiaopu, the Ministry has in the process of preparation, credentials for Dr. C. T. Wang, Director-General of Sino-Russian Affairs. The news about the forthcoming Sino-Russian negotiation has cooled down, but there is yet no definite date set for the opening of the conference.

The *Kwo Feng Pao* of Peking, excited by the news that Japan is recklessly dealing with the socialists and Koreans in Japan and that Chinese were also killed in error, is running a series of editorials in its columns pleading for the immediate stop of the Japan relief measures. It tried to scatter notices all over the city, but the distributor was arrested by the police.

The entire staff of the Ministry of Navy including the vice-Minister and department chiefs gathered at the house of Li Ting-hsin, Minister of Navy, demanding payment. A clash happened between the two parties and the whole staff went on strike. Admiral Tu Si-Kwei has left Nanking for Peking to act as a mediator between the Minister and the staff of the ministry.

Following the reply of the Chinese government to the Lincheng Note, the Diplomatic Corps held a meeting to discuss the reply and a committee was appointed to consider it in detail. It is reported in Chinese newspapers that the reply was considered satisfactory by the German and Spanish embassies but strongly objected to by the British while the American and Japanese ministers did not express their opinion.

An order has been issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stating that since more Russians are coming into China to live, effective methods must be taken to prevent the spreading of Bolshevism among the Chinese. All Russian residents in China must apply for certificates before they are allowed to become a resident and no certificates should be issued before ascertaining that the applicants are not Bolsheviks.

The reply of the Chinese government to the Lincheng note of the Diplomatic Corps was delivered to the Doyen of the Corps on December 24. It agreed to pay indemnity to the sufferers according to the progressive scale as proposed by the Diplomatic Corps, but rejected the Corps' demand for guarantee for the future. As to the future railway protection, the document states that the government has already taken steps to afford adequate protection to all railroads in China.

Following the discovery of two bombs under the seat of the Speaker of the House of Representatives some time ago and the throwing of a bomb into the yard of Wu Ching Lien's neighbor, bombs were again thrown in the public garden outside the city of Paotingfu which Marshal Tsao Kun used to frequent every evening. The bombs were evidently aimed at Marshal Tsao, but he was not there when the incident happened and the would-be assassin and a few other accomplices were caught.

P. Y. C,

September 29, 1923.

American Woman's Club Notes

Department work in the American Woman's Club is opening again and the Home Economics members will meet on Wednesday, October 10, at 10:30 a.m., at Mrs. Joel Black's house, 545 Avenue Joffre, for a demonstration on "Preserves and Jelly Making." All ladies interested in any phase of Home Economics are cordially invited to be present.

The Literary Departments holds its first meeting on Friday, October 12, at 4:30, at the headquarters. Mrs. Beamen will speak on "What the Sungs Had to Build On." On Monday, October 15, a mahjongg and bridge party will be given by the Building Fund Committee. Tea will be served promptly at four and playing will commence immediately thereafter, the highest score at each table to draw for prizes. Mah-jongg players are asked to bring their own sets.

News from Central China

Paul Kohn, of The Fearon Daniel & Co., has arrived in Hankow from Shanghai and will make this city his residence for the rest of the year.

Judge Charles S. Lobingier will visit Hankow early next month to hear several American Court cases now pending. He expects to leave Shanghai some time after October 10.

The Hupeh government has arranged a loan with the Hankow native banks for a sum of $200,000. It will bear 2 percent interest per month and is secured on a butchery tax.

Dr. A. Boye, the German Minister at Peking, has left for a tour of the Yangtze region, including a visit to Hankow and Changsha where Germans have been extending their commercial interests.

All Hunanese fire-cracker shops in Hankow have closed in protest of the high taxes levied on them by the Wuchang government. A petition has been sent to the governor to have the tax repealed.

The engagement is announced in Changsha of H. J. McDonald of the British Consular Service, to Miss M. D. Grosvenor, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Clayton Grosvenor of Hunan Yale Hospital at Changsha.

Wu Pei-fu, according to military circles in Peking, will shortly transfer his headquarters from Loyang to Hankow. One reason for this move is said to be that Tan Yen-kai, who is in Dr. Sun's camp is gaining ground in Hunan.

The Wuchang mint is to recommence work on October 1 according to the decision reached at a meeting in the Civil Governor's yamen. It has been stopped for close on a month while repairs were carried out on the machinery.

The annual meeting of the Chinese Educational Union is to take place this year in Yunnanfu. The Hupeh Educational Bureau has appointed as their representative Pien Sao-kwei who left on board the *Kianghsing* last Wednesday night.

Rear Admiral Namuas, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese naval forces on the Yangtze has left Tokyo for China to assume his new post. He will stay on the central Yangtze and will make Hankow his headquarters.

The local anti-Japanese boycott movement is still under way, and some of its promoters have made it clear to the people that relief to the Japanese sufferers is one thing, while the continuation of the boycott is an entirely different matter.

The Hankow Y. M. C.A. will delegate fourteen representatives to attend the National Convention to be held in Canton on the October 16. The delegation will be headed by the Rev. T. K. Hu, acting general secretary of the Wuhan association.

The Wuhan Music Club will commence their activities for the season which opened at the Parish Hall of the American Church Mission. The first meeting was held last Wednesday when a program for the coming sessions was formulated.

Wong Kwong has returned from Kuling but he is planning to visit Yokohama in the early part of October on a business trip for the Yangtze Engineering Works. On account of the business depression the Works will be closed for half a year.

The Hupeh residents in Peking have telegraphed to General Hsiao Yao-nan. Tuchnn of Hupeh, requesting him to maintain strict neutrality in the struggle proceeding in the adjoining province of Hunan between Chao Heng-ti and Tan Yen-kai, according to *Reuters*.

The Provincial Bank of Honan is about to float in Hankow a paper currency under the name of exchange notes, and have completed arrangements with several native banks to support the issue. The Bank was formed under the influence of Wu Pei-fu and Chang Fu-lai of Honan.

Heavy fighting is expected between Wanbsien and Chungking, according to official information. The Yunnan troops are now supplying the Szechuen Army with ammunition, and the combined resources of Yunnan and Szechuen are now put together in waging war with the north

T. L. Woo, of the advertising department of the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. in Hankow, was entertained by a large party of his many Chinese friends previous to his departure for Shanghai. Mr. Woo will be attached to the advertising department in Shanghai under Mr. Strassmann.

Three cases of morphia pills which were recently seized at the office of the Ningshao Steam Navigation Co. in Hankow were officially burned in Wuchang last Saturday. The magistrate of Wuchang and the Chief Inspector of the Hankow Inspectorate of Opium were among those present.

Dr. S. T. Kong has been appointed manager of the National Commercial & Savings Bank which is to be opened in Hankow shortly. Dr. Kong is an American trained Mining Engineer, and is the proprietor of the Bright Star Company. Through his social activities Dr. Kong is well known in this center.

On the night of the Mid-Autumn Festival a band of about 1,000 brigands, some in uniforms and some in civilian clothes, attacked Hsienning and Kwanfowchow and looted several places. The shops belonging to several Hankow merchants have also been raided. Many country people were carried away as captives.

Chen Shou-chen, president of Chung Hwa University, Wuchang, has recently returned from America, where he represented China at the International Educational Conference held in Washington, D. C. He has been invited by a number of Hankow organizations to make speeches during the next few weeks.

Officially Wuchang is starting to take action against the bandits. Brigadier General of the 1st Mixed Brigade has been commissioned by the Tuchun to report on the bandit conditions and the measures which should be taken to suppress them. Another point which is to be brought up in this connection is the issuing of passports to foreigners.

The Chinese gunboats, on the Yangtze have been ordered to watch the actions of three Russian ships which have entered Shanghai harbor. Reports were received that the ships have on board 746 Russian reactionaries. Orders have been issued to see that no one leaves the ships except one of the servants. These men will be watched by soldiers.

One squad of the Third Division of the Peking-Hankow Railway Guards have arrived at Liuchiamiao, and some of them will soon be detailed to the Tachimen terminal. They were sent down by order of Mr. Chao Chi-hsien, managing director of the Peking-Hankow line. The Guards are under the command of Tang Hung-hai and are all well armed.

Although the Hankow Magistrate has mediated in agreement between the tobacco dealers and the Cigarette Tax Bureau the tax is still held up. The hitch occurs through the concessions being exempt and in order to get them in the assistant officer of the Bureau left for Peking on Tuesday night to try and reach some agreement through the Ministry of Finance.

The damage wrought by flood in Honan is reported by the Governors of that province to cover twenty hsiens, for whose relief funds from the surtax have been allocated in addition to which a relief fund is being raised. The matter of exempting the stricken area from the land tax is also being investigated and the work of reclaiming the flooded land is also going on.

The Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce have had again to pay out money for the troops during the festival. This was raised as a subscription toward revenue stamps at the request of Tuchun Hsiao. The sum was $10,000 and when the invitation to subscribe was backed up with the statement that the money was urgently needed to pay the troops, it was immediately forthcoming.

Bishop Logan H. Roots, of the American Church Mission, is now enroute to Kuling from Shanghai. He will visit Hankow from Kuling in the middle of October to be present at the function when the Rev. Harvey F. D. Hwang will be ordained to office in St. Paul's Cathedral. Rev. Hwang has recently returned from America where he completed the advanced course in theology in the New York Union Theological Seminary.

General Chin Yung-ao of Chengchow has informed the Central Government that valuable old plates and curios have recently been found in Honan and have been turned over to the Kaifeng Educational Association to be classified and preserved. General Chin says the relics are valuable and should be kept as property of the Government which is asked to send experts to look them over. Two experts will be sent by the Ministry of Eduction.

Hankow, September 29, 1923.

The Lumber Market

Lauan

Further to our Market Report of September 15, 1923, we beg to announce that our prices for Philippine Lauan have been revised as follows, effective from this date:

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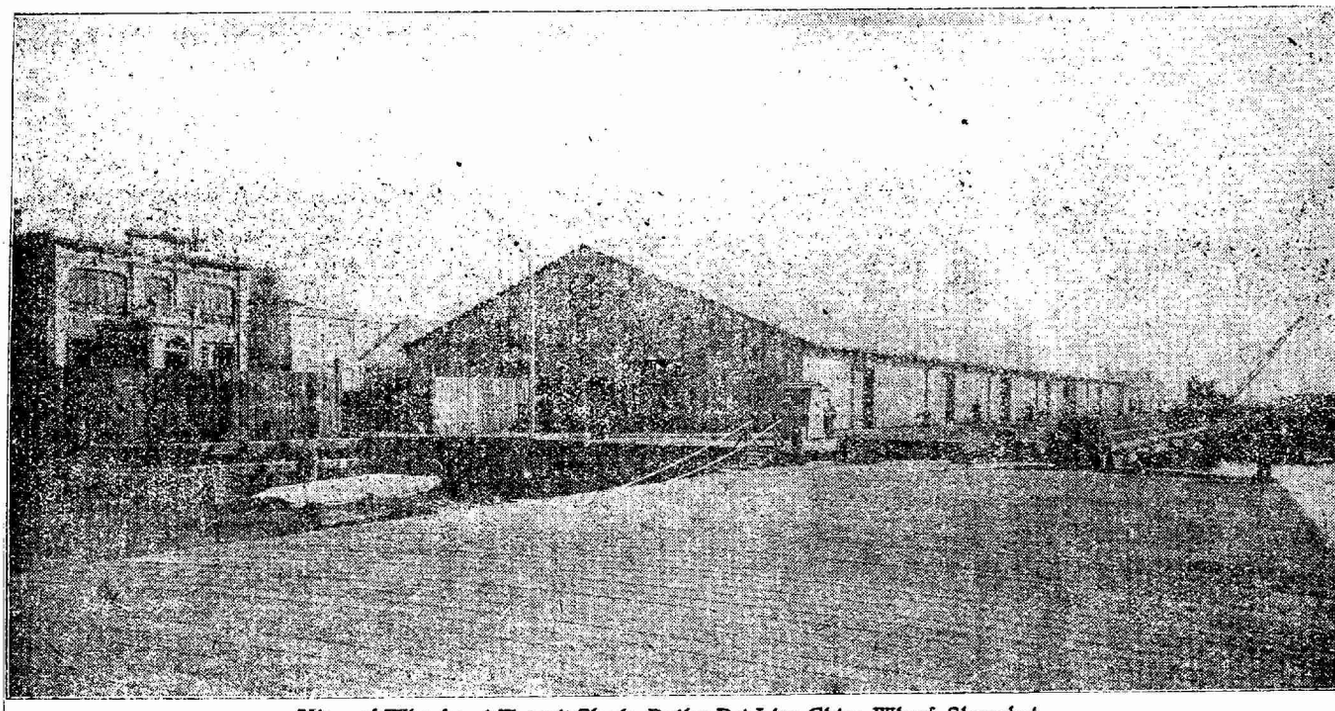

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The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, September 26, to Wednesday October 3).

The gradual disintegration of the government of China and her administration, and the prospects of a union or alliance of various political factions no nearer a solution, might lead one to say that China has reached the stage where "things can't be worse." The only thing that might have a bright outlook is the fact that China, minus a President and government, goes on in a natural and quiet way, that is speaking of her 400,000,000 and not the small portion of Chinese are who in the limelight. Not many countries could exist in a like manner. Nothing of startling news importance has come up during the week under review. Japan is recovering rapidly from her recent earthquake disaster of September 1, and China plods along with her main problem—getting a President elected.

"Everything Going Wrong"

The probability of electing Tsao Kun as President of the Chinese Republic is very strong, as stated in some circles in the capital, while other reports from opposing forces naturally state this will never come about. The election situation is far from encouraging to the Paotingfu leaders and Wu Ching-lien, Speaker of the House of Representatives, recently stated to the correspondent of the Peking and Tientsin *Times* that "everything was going wrong." Oppositionists to Tsao Kun have declared that when it came to a question of money for votes they expected to be dealt with individually instead of being dealt with collectively. This further complicates the work of Tsao Kun's campaign executives in the capital whose chief concern is to rush Tsao Kun's election to the presidency before hostilities expected in the South are opened. In the meantime despatches reaching Peking tell of the military preparations in Hunan, the Southern part of Chihli, along the Yangtse and even in Manchuria, although none of these reports are absolutely official they tend to serve as a warning.

Some of the Preparations

"General Chang Tso-lin has thrown out a drag net in Manchuria for Chihli spies and is executing the accused as fast as they are apprehended, is a report. General Wu Pei-fu is said to have had twelve secret service men in Mukden, ten of whom have been shot by Chang's executioners. The Mukden warlord is also reported to have sent three mixed brigades to Suichunghsien, about 100 li from Shanhaikuan.

"It is also reported that the military authorities of Honan, Hupeh, Kiangsu and Anhui have been instructed to mobilise their forces in preparation for emergencies.

Out of the mass of propaganda circulated in the capital to-day it is possible to select these outstanding facts:

"(1) The Chihli leaders are determined to rush the election of Tsao Kun to the presidency—if they can:

"(2) There will be no fighting until Tsao Kun attempts to take office."

General Chang Tso-lin, according to dispatches received in official circles recently is given as authority for the latter statement.

"When Tsao Kun assumes the Presidency trouble will be started" is the statement ascribed to him in one of these dispatches from Mukden. The political forces aligned against the Chihli faction in the election issue declare that General Tuan Chi-jui has stated that Tsao Kun's days are numbered unless he abandons his ambitions for the Presidency. Yet there are no signs in Peking that he has done so. The contrary is the fact,

Denunciation of Tsao Kun

A summarized report showing the whys and wherfores of the impractical idea of electing Tsao Kun president is contained in a recent report of the *North China Daily News:*

Do Not Want Enemy as Leader

"Among those in the opposition line is Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang, Director-General for the Reorganization of Military Affairs in Chekiang, who has telegraphed to the Chinese people expressing his strong disapproval of the idea of holding the presidential election at present. No matter who is elected just now, says Gen. Lu, such person will be considered to be illegally holding the post, will be directly responsible for the next revolution in China, and will have to assume the responsibility therefore.

"Gen. Lu states that the open bribery in Peking and the buying over of the members of Parliament for the "election" of Marshal Tsao as "President" are a disgrace to China as a nation and to the people. It is a black spot on the honour of Parliament. The result, states Gen. Lu, is that China is now the laughing stock of western nations and foreigners in China.

"Admirals Lin Kien-chang and Chow Chao-ju, Commanders of the Shanghai section of the Chinese Fleet, and Gens. Hsiong Keh-wu and Lu Tsen-hou (former Military Governors of Szechuan, who are now leading their troops against the northerners in that province) have also despatched similar telegrams to the Chinese people urging them to arise and fight against the illegal election of Marshal Tsao.

'The two of them now want to bribe the Parliamentarians, with the people's money, and have elected an enemy of the people. 'The saints and the people hate this,' say Admiral Lin and his colleague, 'and they will not tolerate it.... Have we nobody in China that we must elect a man like Tsao Kun to be president, a man that sacrifices everything and everybody for his own private ends? We swear that we will not have an enemy of the people as our leader and that we will fight against Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu if they do not repent.'

"The Shanghai Commercial Federation, the Streets Union, the National Salvation Society and the Labourers' Salvation Association have issued manifestoes denouncing Marshal Tsao and the Chihli party and enumerating their crimes. These bodies declare that they will not recognize Tsao as President and that they will fight against the enemies of the people as the Chihli party have proved themselves to be. The Citizens' Conference will meet on October 10 to discuss the Presidential question'"

More Prey for the Bandits in China

Honan, the province where many bandit outrages occur, one following another, now can boast of being the first province to harbor bandits who have taken off two women as captives. Miss M. R. Sharp and Miss Mary Darroch who are missionaries in Hsi Hwa, near Yencheng, Honan, were taken captive on September 25, by a horde of mounted, armed bandits, when they sacked and looted the town. These foreign women were doing work for the China Inland

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Mission, and immediate notice was passed on to the British Legation at Peking. The latest information from the bandits states they want $10,000 for each captive before they will hand them over.

If a census could be taken showing the actual number of bandits at large in China most of the provinces would come under this list. Deeds of roving bandits and their constant menace to public life, both foreign and native, attract the attention of people from day to day.

Sidelights on Dr. Koo's Rejection of Lincheng Note

Obvious from the style, tone and text in reply to the Lincheng Note, Dr. Koo is facing a number of comments in the Legation quarters followingthe reply he submitted to the Diplomatic Corps re the Lincheng Note, is a statement made by Rodney Gilbert in the *N. C. D. N.* (Shanghai): "There can be no doubt that this document is, from the foreigner's point of view, dangerously polite. Its urbanity and suavity will make a profound impression throughout the world upon the hundreds of highly placed beaurocrats whose knowledge of real conditions in China is pitifully superficial but in whose hands rests the destiny of foreign interests in China. Forwarded to Europe and America, it will make an impression (there is no use denying it for we are in a sufficiently desperate position to face facts) which will go a long way towards offsetting, at a stroke of the pen, whatever impression has been made during the past few years by the most studied and conscientious, as well as by the most hectic reports which 16 diplomatic agents in Peking have been able to send along for burial in bureaucratic pigeon-holes. In short, this note proves that, from the Chinese nationalistic point of view and in accordance with the traditional interpretation of the term diplomacy, Dr. Wellington Koo is the most astute and valuable diplomat of the modern generation. W. W. Yen would have written a reply which would have enraged the Home Governments and which, upon publication, would have won for them the sort of popular indignation that warrants drastic replies and troop movements. C. T. Wang (the writer is quoting anonymous Legation opinions) would have revealed a shallow hypocrisy which would have had the same general effect. Dr. Koo has written with great finesse and in an impersonal vein, a document which grants next to nothing and yet yields the impression, after a cursory reading, that all is granted and conceded. The impression which this has made upon the Diplomatic Body, within which few delusions are now entertained, is symptomatic of the impression which the document will make in the Home bureaux, where the staff of life is political self-deception."

Japan Rapidly Recovers

The hastening revival of Japan's industry and finance is the main note in connection with her general condition following the earthquake of September 1. While outside relief is continuing to pour in from her generous friendly countries, Japan is carrying on most of this work herself. *Reuters* reports of recent date throw a bit of light on her present prospects and condition:

"Tokio's financial stability having been secured in a remarkable degree, the moratorium will be discontinued, says an announcement by the Finance Department.

"The "*Osaka Mainichi*" states that the discontinuance is generally welcomed as proof of the soundness of Japan's finance and that it is likely to hasten the revival of industry and commerce.

"Kobe's attempt to interest Government officials in the development of Kobe as a silk port *vice* Yokohama has apparently up to the present been fruitless.

"The Mayor of Kobe recently visited Tokio, where he consulted the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and was informed that the Government was of the opinion that the damage to Yokohama was not so great as to preclude re-establishment of the port and had therefore decided to re-instate Yokohama's principal trade and rebuild the silk-conditioning house. At the same time the Mayor was assured that the Government would not oppose any local attempt to develop Kobe's silk trade.

"There is much satisfaction in the London market at the news that the money required to pay the maturing coupons of the Yokohama and Nagoya gold bonds has been received through normal channels and not by a draft upon Japanese Government balances.

"*The Times*, in a leading article extolling Japan's financial stability, enumerates her large reserves held abroad, pays tribute to her management of monetary matters as in accordance with the best orthodox policies of European nations and declares that, whatever her ultimate requirements, Japan will have no difficulty in raising the sums required.

"The Empress to Tokio from Nikko for the purpose of making a tour of the devastated quarters of the city and visiting the hospitals and refugee camps.

"Viscount Goto has been officially appointed head of the Reconstruction Board in addition to the Home Ministership. The Vice-Presidents, heads of the Engineering and Building Bureaux, have also been appointed."

In the Philippines

While there is an undercurrent of unrest natural to the state of affairs in the Philippines, still there are no outstanding news developments during the week under review. Economic independence seems to be the greatest issue confronting the Filipino people today, which if obtained, will bring about political independence, is the recent saying of a Judge in the Philippines. He condemned in no uncertain terms the alleged hypocrisy of the present leaders in the Philippines, the management of the Manila Railroad, Philippine National Bank, many so-called national companies and a thousand other sins of the Coalitionists against the cause of Philippine progress and liberty.

Russo-Chinese Confab Soon

It is learned that Dr. Wellington Koo has instructed the staff of the Foreign Office to prepare credentials for Dr. C. T. Wang, China's delegate to conduct the Russo-Chinese Conference, to be exchanged with the Soviet Representative, Mr. Karakhan, as according to diplomatic practice such credentials should be exchanged between the delegations before the opening of any international conference. This is regarded as an indication that the date for opening the Russo-Chinese negotiations is not very remote. The Waichiaopu is also considering the appointment of Mr. Li Chia-ao as China's plenipotentiary representative to Moscow. The matter will be submitted to the Cabinet meeting for discussion in the near future.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

September 27.—Berlin reports says the government has decided to abandon passive resistance in the Ruhr district immediately and uncond tionally. Governor of Oklahoma orders guardsmen to block a session called for his impeachment with regard to war on Ku Klux Klan.——Revolution in Bulgaria has burst into flame and entire country is in hands of the rebels, with the King Boris offering resignation.——Italian ambassadors insist on payment of 50,000,000 lire as indemnity from Greeks.

September 28.—Proclamation of German Cabinet announcing abandonment of passive resistance points out that in order to maintain life of people it is necessary to break off fight. ——Italy presents further claims for costs of occupation in respect to Janina murders.——American banks formulate a resolution condemning isolation from European affairs as damaging to their interests——After nine days the pressmen's strike in New York ends.

September 29.—When Communists call strike in Ruhr district all mines are closed as trade unions are unable to influence workmen.——Graeco-Italian dispute almost reaches settlement when evacuation of Corfu by Italy begins but is suspended pending payment of indemnity of fifty million lire ——League of Nations Committee adopts resolutions submitted by opium Committee.

October 1.—Two directors in Germany bring about restoration of general tranquility and official surrender of passive resistance is complete.——League of Nations endeavors to devise scheme preventing repetition of its failure in recent Graco-Italian crisis.——Britih Imperial Conference opens with Dominions in complete accord with present general relations with mother Country.

October 2.—Twelve thousand Rhineland Separatists demonstrate when many are injured as panic strikes huge crowd. ——Greeks file protest on decision of ambassadors and dispute allegation that Greek officials fail in their duty. ——Ramon Fernandey, anti-Wood candidate for Senator in 4th district, is elected by comfortable majority.

October 3.—Dispatches report estrangement of Turkey and Moscow Soviet.— Two day mail service to be inaugurated soon between New York and London.— Further charges brought in Paris against former manager of Banque Industrielle de Chene.

Financial Notes

New York is holding its recently acquired position as center of the world's silver market. Despite a slightly higher bid on the 29th inst., London still finds that it is below the market on the selling side. On that date its posted bid was equivalent to 63.33 cents but with charges added the purchase price would have amounted to 63.75 to the London buyer. The New York market held at 63⅛ to 63⅜ which enabled India to buy cheaper at this center.

At London the bid on futures on the same day was one-eighth higher, which may indicate a short position there.

Indian independence of the London market is now generally admitted and should continue if there are no important changes in money and freight charges.

China was reported to be a seller in London by some of the dealers there but that country has been a steady buyer in this market and if it has been a seller it probably was with silver secured in this country and disposed of at a profit. This would be another reversal of London's silver market supremacy. (*The Financial Review of September 1.*)

With imports in the Seattle customs district for the year ending June 30, nearly double those of the previous year, Seattle has assumed the leading position among the ports on the Pacific Coast, show customs figures just received. Imports in the Seattle customs district for the year were more than $53,000,000 greater than in San Francisco. In the previous year, San Francisco's imports were $3,000,000 greater than Seattle.

Heavy silk shipments helped swell the Seattle import figure. The import figures for 1922 were: Seattle district, $124,102,503, and San Francisco district, $127,657,445. For the year ending June 30, 1923, they were: Seattle district, $239,244,882, and San Francisco district, $186,065,277. Seattle exports for year ending June 30, 1923, were $87,432,827.

More than $40,000,000 worth of raw silk was received over Seattle docks from China and Japan in August. This silk was brought to Seattle in eight ships and required 120 express freight cars to move the shipments to New York and New Jersey. The Admiral Oriental line has been delivering silk to New York via the Seattle gateway fourteen days after it left Yokohama.

The silk shipments arriving here in August were: *Philoctetes*, British, twelve cars, $4,000,000; *Tyndareus*, British, ten cars, $3,500,000; *President Madison*, American, twenty cars, $7,000,000; *President McKinley*, American, twenty-four cars, $8,000,000; *Arizona Maru*, Japanese, ten cars, $3,500,000; *Manila Maru*, Japanese, twelve cars, $4,000,000; *Kaga Maru*, Japanese, fourteen cars, $4,500,000, and *Toyooka Maru*, Japanese, six cars, $2,000,000.

Seattle flour shipments to the Orient, Europe and South America show a total of 1,119,512 barrels for the first seven months of 1923, against 1,044,828 for the same period the previous year. Wheat shipments for 1922, however, eclipsed the exports of this year, 3,334,672 bushels against 924,351 for this year to July 31.

There are 111,000,000 people in the world who live in electrically lighted homes. This is 6.5 percent of the total world population. The United States stands first in the actual number of people (39,000,000) living in electrically illuminated dwellings. This is 37.5 percent of the population.

The other nations in order are; Japan, 23,000,000; Germany 8,810,000; England and Ireland, 7,800,090; France, 5,000,000; Italy 4,500,000: Canada, 3,200,000; Sweden and Switzerland, 1,000,000 each. On a percentage basis the standing is as follows:—Canada, 38.3; United States, 36.8; Japan, 29.9; Switzerland, 25.9; Sweden, 17; England and Ireland, 16.9; Germany, 14.5; France, 13.6; Italy, 11.3.

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New Books and Publications

Chinese Literature

A History of Chinese Literature. By Herbert A. Giles New Edition. 44 pp. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50

First published twenty or more years ago, this reissue of Professor Giles's very admirable little book brings it anew before the attention of readers without, apparently, any changes in its text to mark the occasion. But it is just as delightfully readable, just as competent in its survey of the long reach and the immense mass of its subject and just as valuable for the general reader as it was on its first appearance.

The author, who is a famous authority on Chinese literature, is Professor of Chinese in the University of Cambridge and was at one time a British Consul in China. He has so thoroughly mastered his subject that he can write of it with that ease and intimacy that come only with mental saturation. The work is one of a series of similar volumes, edited by Edmund Gosse, devoted to the history of the literatures of the world.

Dr. Giles's method makes his presentation of his vast amount of material so clear that one gets an excellent idea of the development, the forms and the nature of Chinese literature through its twenty-four centuries of life. He divides his work into eight parts, according to dynasties, and in each one brings out both the general trend of literature and the special forms that sprang up or were most favored during that time. He tells something about the most important authors of each period and gives quotations from their works, the translations being usually his own. There are so many of these illustrative extracts that they form one of the most interesting features of the work. His discussion of the Chinese drama, which first appeared in the thirteenth century, is of particular value just now, when European and American interest has been so quickened in all dramatic forms, both native and alien. He explains the technique of the Chinese theatre, summarizes the stories of many plays and shows why the acted and the printed versions always differ so widely. For the general reader one of the most fascinating features of the book is the never flagging interest of the narrative, which at no time for even a paragraph descends into dullness or lacks vitality.—*From the New York Times.*

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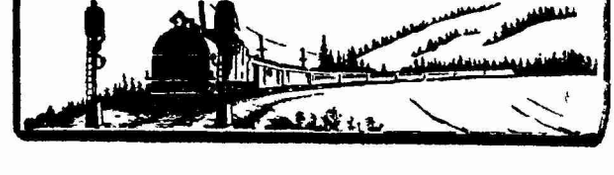

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Naval Reduction and the Japanese Earthquake

References: Pp. 159, 160,162-3

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the term "super-efficiency"? 2. What criticism is made by Mr. Kirby of the handling of the situation in Japan by the official class? 3. Why does Mr. Kirby think it just as well from the point of view of Japan that the whole story of the earthquake should never be told? 4. Where was the great naval station of Japan? 5. What secrets were disclosed by the earthquake in reference to oil? 6. How many vessels has Japan lost? 7. What may the effect of this loss be? 8. Why did the Japanese officials want no foreign boats to carry refugee supplies up Tokyo Bay? 9. What are said to be President Coolidge's plans for further naval reduction? 10. What is said as to the keeping of the spirit of the treaties of the Washington Conference? 11. Where does Japan now probably rank among the naval powers?

Topic 2: America and the Philippines

References: P. 160

Questions: 1. What is a "religious" war? 2. Where is Mindanao? 3. What is a Moro? What is a Moslem? 4. Analyse the thought in the second paragraph in this article. What are the thoughts of the writer? 5. Why did the United States take over the Philippines? When? 6. What has she gained and lost by their possession? 7. What do you think of the writer's conclusions?

Topic 3: Possible Political Consequences of the Japanese Disaster

References: P. 164

Questions: 1. From what point of view does the writer approach this subject? 2. How long did it take to destroy a large part of the work o fifty years? 3. What does the writer think will be the effect of this on the minds of the non-intellectual classes in Japan? 4. What is the *genro*? 5. Who is Mr. Yukio Ozaki? 6. What is mentioned as the probable trend of the future development of Japan?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Return of Dr. Tenney to China

References: Pp. 157-9

Questions: 1. What positions has Dr. Tenney held under both the American and the Chinese Governments? 2. What was the "T. P. G."? 3. What does Dr. Tenney advocate as a possible means of protecting foreigners in China? 4. What does he think as to the likelihood of China's working out her own salvation? Why? 5. What is said as to the change in the position of foreigners in China in recent years? Explain. 6. Discuss the fallacy which is exposed in the drawing of a parallel in the conditions in present day China and those in America in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Do you agree with the conclusions of the writer?

Topic 2: China's Constitution and the Law of the Philippines

References: Pp. 170-172 Also earlier issues of the *Review*.

Questions: 1. What can you say of the legislative power in China under the Republic? 2. What is a unicameral system of government? 3. What is a Court of First Instance? What is an appellate court? 4. According to the Provisional Constitution who appoints Judges in China? 5. How is it supposed that administrative cases shall be handled in China? How is this question handled in the Philippines? 6. What is said as to the methods of carrying on a case in a Chinese court? Is it the same in a foreign court? 7. Where is the constitutionality of a law decided in the United States? In China? in the Philippines? 8. What provisions are made in both China and the United States as to impeachment? What is impeachment?

Topic 3: Father Malotto's Death and Peace in China

References: Pp. 174-5

Questions: 1. Who was Father Malotto and under what circumstances did he die? 2. How long was he held captive? 3. What was his hope as to the results of his captivity? How is this known? 4. What evidences of his kindliness and love for the Chinese people are mentioned? 5. Is there any observable result as yet of his death?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Chang Chien's Plea for Foreign Capital

References: P. 160

Questions: 1. What percentage of the cotton goods manufactured in China are consumed in the country? 2. Does this supply her needs? Why? 3. What change has come about since 1914 in the cotton goods industry? 4. How many *mow* of Chinese land is planted to cotton? 5. What does Mr. Chang argue as to the need for more cotton land in this country? 6. How can his plans be carried out?

Topic 2: Copyright and Trademark Case Decided

References: P. 160

Questions: 1. What was the cause at the base of this case? 2. What did the court remark re the enforcing of moral rights and obligations? What might be inferred from these remarks? 3. What is the position of China in reference to copyright laws for domestic, and for foreign books? What is the attitude of the Commercial Press on this subject? 4. Discuss the findings of the court.

Topic 3: Chinese Bankers and Government Finance

References: Pp, 166,168,170

Questions: 1. What steps have recently been taken by Chinese bankers to come into closer relations with the government of Peking in its financial policy? 2. What effect did the formation of the international Consortium in 1920 have upon China? 3. What is the Chinese Consortium and why has it not been more successful? What has it accomplished? What has it failed to accomplish? 4. What have the Chinese bankers' association been doing of late? What are the difficulties faced by the bankers at present?

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26-247

Texas Company Secures Big Contract

The supply of all lubricating oils for the navy of Argentine Republic for the coming year was recently awarded the Texas Company. This is the rifst naval contract ever awarded a United States firm by a South American country. Texas is supplying all lubricating oils this year to the United States Navy, a contract amounting to about 1,000,000 gallons.

Colonel Miller Addressed Rotarians at Tiffin

Colonel Miller, intelligence officer attached to Admiral Anderson's staff, American Asiatic Fleet, addressed the Shanghai Rotary Club at its weekly tiffin-meeting October 4 at 12:15 o'clock at the Astor House. The meeting was open o members and their friends.

In the United States Court for China

SEVERINO CADIZ, Plaintiff. — Cause No. 2306, Civil No. 843

—v.— SUMMONS

LIBRADA CADIZ, Defendant.

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Librada Cadiz

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL.) **WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, September 11, 1923.**

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of BERNARD F. WIENS, Deceased. — **Cause No. 2239, Estate No. 511**

NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 13, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

SARAH WIENS,
Executrix,
Shonghong via Swatow, China.

June 13, 1923.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, October 3rd, 1923.

Exchange:—After touching 31⅝d. the London price for "Spot" silver, influenced b Indian buying is to-day quoted 32¼d. i.e. 1/16d. higher than last week. The quotation for two months forward at 31⅜d. is 1/16d. down and the difference between ready and forward is ⅛d. Our official rate for T/T on London touched 3/1⅛d. on the 2nd inst. but wa down to last week's closing quotation 3/1d. before the end of the day. Exchange business in connection with "Imports" and "Exports" has been very s all and fluctuations have been the result of the efforts of our local Gold Dealers to cover their extensive oversold position in Gold T/T, in the process, one or two failures are reported on the Gold Bar market. They still have a very large amount to cover against which there is very little visible cover forthcoming other than sales of silver for forward delivery, and our market is based on the forward quotation for silver; the ready price being dominated by speculators from the "Indian Bazaars" who appear to be short of silver in London but have very extensive stocks in India. We closed with a weak tendency.

Our stocks of silver show improvement, which with fresh arrivals of silver due, and the fall in the Tael/Dollar rate, should continue.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 25,488,000 an increase of Tls. 1,755,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 39,270,000 an increase of $ 1,660,000.

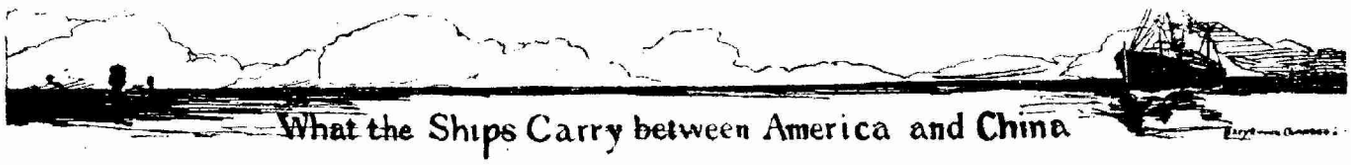
Estimated value Tls. 53,762,000 as against Tls. 67,687,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Sept.	Thursday Sept. 27	Friday Sept 28	Saturday Sept. 29	Monday Oct. 1	Tuesday Oct. 2	Wednes Oct. 3
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/1 052	3/1	3/1	3/1 3/0⅞	3/1	3/1⅛3/1	3/1
D/Dts. ,,	—	3/1⅛	3/1⅛	3/1⅛3/0⅞	3/1⅛	3/1⅛3/1⅛	3/1⅛
4m/s ,,	—	3/1¼	3/1¼	3/1¼3/1	3/1¼	3/1¼3/1¼	3/1¼
T/T India	228.614	226	227⅛	227½226	227⅛	230⅝227⅛	226¼
T/T France	1,207.916	1135	1145	11401130	1140	116511/5	1170
T/T N Y.	70.156	70¼	70¼	70¼ 69⅝	70¼	70⅜ 70	70
T/T H'kong	74.458	74¼	74¼	74¼ 74⅛	74¼	74⅜ 74¼	74⅛
T/T Japan	69.674	69⅜	70	70⅛ 70⅜	70⅛	69⅛ 70⅛	70⅛
T/T Batavia	184.229	184	184	184 182½	184	186⅛184	184
T/T Straits	76,000	76¼	76¼	76¼ 76⅜	76¼	75¼ 76¼	76⅛
Bk's buying rates 4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/2.479	3/2⅛	3/2⅛	3/2⅛3/2⅛	3/2⅛	3/3 3/2⅞	3/2⅛
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2⅜	3/3⅛	3/2⅜3/2⅛	3/2⅜	3/3⅛3/2⅜	3/2⅛
6m/s ,, D/A	3/2.979	3/3	3/3	3/3 3/2⅜	3/3	3/3⅛3/3	3/3
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,266.666	1195	1205	12201190	1200	12251235	1230
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	72.896	73	73	73 72½	73	73⅛ 72⅜	72⅜
4m/s ,, Docs	—	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛ 73	73⅛	74 73¼	73¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, ower when falling	Sept. 27	Sept. 28	Sept. 29	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	Oct. 3
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	31⅛	31⅛	31⅝	31 15/16	32 1/16	32
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 64⅞	G. $. 64⅜	G. $. 64	G. $. 64⅜	G. $. 64⅛	G. $. 64½
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 329.00	Tls. 334.10	Tls. 333.80	Tls. 334.20	Tls. 334.80	Tls. 334.60
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.)999 touch)	Tls. 111.00	Tls. 111.00	Tls. 111.00	Tls. 111.00	Tls. 111.00	Tls. 111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.175	72.1375	72.10	72.075	72.05	72.05
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	7%	8%	8%	6%	6%	6%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.
**Closing Price in New York for Previousday

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 75.76
Bank of France rate of discount	4½%	London on Germany	T/T
London open Market of rate Dis. 3 m/s.	3⅛%	New York on London	T/T 454⅜
,, ,, 4	3⅛%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4⅛
,, ,, 6	3⅜%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3⅛
		Yokahama ,, ,,	T/T 2/1⅜



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Keys Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. July 1.26 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Bowes Castle, September 10.

To Boston.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang.	Pls.	278

To New York.

Tea, Black, Hankow..	,,	526
Tea, Black, Kiukiang..	,,	247
Tea, Scented, other Ports	,,	42
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	295
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	12
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	146
Bristles	,,	20
Cotton, Yarn, Waste..	,,	212
Wool, Sheep's	,,	18

To Montreal.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	36

S. S. Bowes Castle, September 4.
From U. S. A.

Embroidery, Cotton ...	Pls.	92
Iron Nails, Cut	,,	9
Iron, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	348
Cheese	,,	2
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	320
Paper, Art Printing ...	,,	899
Paper, Enamelled ...	,,	69
Paper, Writing	,,	74
Soda, Bica bonate of...	,,	504
Starch	,,	15
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	524
Motor-cars	Pcs.	2

S. S. Empress of Asia, September 8.

To Vancouver.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	Pls.	11
Tea, Scented, other Ports	,,	3
Groundnuts, in Shell ..	,,	750
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	248

To Winnipeg.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.22

To Moose Jaw.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	140

To Toronto.

Tea, Black, Hankow..	Pls.	274
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	167

To Montreal.

Tea, Black, Hankow..	,,	1,438
Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	9
Tea, Scented, other Ports	,,	5

To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees, Shantung.	,,	0.75

To Newton.

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai, Bls. 42 ...	,,	140.86

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 15	Pls.	15.05

To Baltimore.

Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	241
Straw, Braid, White ..	,,	41

To Cincinnati.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	408
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	7
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	42
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	21
Young Hyson, Other Ports	,,	655
Hyson, other Ports...	,,	35

To Milwaukee.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	112

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 15	Pls.	15.04
Tea, Black, Hankow..	,,	4
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	679
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	10
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	41
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	40
Young Hyson, Other Ports	,,	417
Hyson, other Ports....	,,	12

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 180	Pls.	182.23
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 240	Pls.	239.91
White, other Ports, Bls. 20	,,	20.00
Yellow, S'hai, Bls. 10	,,	10.20
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 10	,,	10.35
Yellow, Other Ports, Bls. 25	,,	24.75
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 40	Pls.	40.12
Silk, Raw, not Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	10.00
Silk Piece Goods	,,	1.07
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	0.09
Tea, Black, Kiukiang..	,,	332
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	17
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	45
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	14
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	5
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	51
Chinaware, Fine	,,	63
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	392
Hair, Horse	,,	50
Straw Braid, Mottled..	,,	14
Straw Braid, White ...	,,	21
Skin Mats, Dog	,,	6,712
Skins, Dog	,,	1,000
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	379

S. S. Hannawa, September 5.
From U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	6,474
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	174,347

S. S. Eurybates, September 3.
From U. S. A.

Cotton Flannel, Reversible prints	Yds.	2,877
Woollen Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	283
Iron Nuts	,,	71
Iron Sheets	Pls.	604
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	367
Iron, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	2064
Sheets, plain	,,	667
Acid, Unclassed	,,	91
Bones, Cow	,,	376
Bronze Powder	,,	5
Butter	,,	27
Canned Fruits	,,	5
Dextrine	,,	54
Grease	,,	356
Gum, Arabic	,,	9
Glucose	,,	535
Glycerine	,,	33
Glue, Cow	,,	30
Ink, Printing	Pls.	65
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	1,200
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, ..	,,	1,450
Leather, Sole	,,	9
Paints, Unclassed	,,	36
Pitch	,,	68
Paper, Coated	,,	1,123
Paper, Writing	,,	351
Paper, Unclassed	,,	376
Sugar of Milk	,,	168
Soda, Bicarbonate of ..	,,	420
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	9
Motor-cars	Pcs.	7
Motor-trucks	,,	3
Machines, Calculating..	,,	35
Machines, Knitting	,,	12
Watches	,,	288
Canned Meats	Doz.	931
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	45,195
Oil, Unclassed	,,	5,322
Varnish	,,	661
Cigars	Mille	70
Cigarettes	,,	96,010
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs 206	Hk. Tls.	9,323
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	260,014

S. S. Esther Dollar, September 7.
From U. S. A.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	168
Iron Nuts and Washers	,,	431
Iron Plates	,,	238
Iron, Galvanized:		
Wire shorts	Pls.	875
Tinned Plates, Pain...	,,	11,158
Calcium, Carbide of...	,,	83
Canned Fruits	,,	7
Indigo Paste, Artificial..	,,	4,047
Paints, Unclassed	,,	15
Paper, Writing	,,	68
Pitch	,,	316
Wax, Paraffin	,,	6,528
Canned Fish	Doz.	402
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	77,514
Oil, Unclassed	Galls.	1,585
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 11	Hk. Tls.	4 238

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The market has had rather a more active appearance during the past week, with the general public taking more interest in the staple than for some time past and prices however ruling the same as compared with last week's level. The demand for actual cotton has been very good indeed, the largest part of the demand coming from local Spinners. Arrivals in the meantime are increasing daily.

Under the circumstances, therefore, we fail to see any reason for taking a bearish view of the situation, and believe that the chances are in favor of higher prices, nevertheless, after a fairly steady rise of about four taels per picul in the local staple from the low level, we are of the opinion that a reaction naturally may be looked forward to.

Yarn.—Fluctuations during the past week have been unimportant, and although during the early part of the week the tendency was somewhat easier, the undertone of the market at the close was steady to firm. Interior stocks are generally light and an increased demand is looked forward to in the near future.

Liverpool, September, 27, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot		16.95	Pence
,, ,,	October	15.90	,,
,, ,,	January	15.41	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, September, 27, 1923.

New York Market:—

October	28.68	Cents
December	28.42	,,
January	27.96	,,
March	27.90	,,
May	27.86	,,
Spot	29 45	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, September 27, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May,	Rps.	512	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan	,,	407	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan	,,	466	,, ,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow Oct./Nov	Tls.	39.00
Shanghai, Nov./Dec	,,	35.50
M-ginned, Nov./Dec	,,	35.50
Taichong, Oct./Nov	,,	37.50
Shensi, No. 1 Nov./Dec	,,	37.00
Ningpo Spot.	,,	35.50

Market:—*Firm.*

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton, W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Sept. 27, 1923, Cause No. 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; testimony taken of W. Frederick, H. Horowitz, G. A. Mayer, J. P. Davis, L. D. Kearny; continued.

" 28, " " " 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; testimony taken of Mrs. S. Horowitz, G. A. Mayer, Col. A. Yaron; continued.

Oct. 1, " " " 2326, U. S. v. W. Garden; testimony taken of G. Grushka, Nyien Ah Tsaung, R. S. Beer, C. Henry, W. Garden; continued.

" 1, " " " 2275, In re The Kearny Co. Inc., in bankruptcy; on motion to dismiss petition; testimony taken of L. F. Roth, G. A. Mayer, L. D. Kearny, H. R. Snyder, C. S. Franklin; submitted.

" 1, " " " 2254, Koh Shun Kee, Ah Lee Casing Co. v. Block & Co.; on motions to set, and for order to take depositions; submitted.

UNIVERSAL LEAF TOBACCO COMPANY INC., PLAINTIFF, v. BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC., DEFENDANT

(Continued from last week)

amount for which the carrier may be responsible and the freight he receives, and of protecting himself against extravagant and fanciful valuations."[12]

We have not overlooked the Act[13] of Congress which makes any common carrier * * receiving property for transportation from * * any point in the United States to a point in an *adjacent* foreign country * * liable * * for the full actual loss, damage or injury to such property caused by it," etc. But, however elastic the term "adjacent" may be (and it certainly is not limited to the sense of "adjoining,"[14]) we are not prepared to hold that China, with the Pacific Ocean between it and the United States, is "adjacent" to the latter. If such a construction is to be placed on the statute, we feel that it should be given by a higher tribunal.

Since, then, recovery is limited, in cases like this, where the value is not expressly stated in the bill of lading nor advalorem freight paid thereon, to "$500. per freight ton," (which, in the absence of contrary evidence, we must assume to be a ton of 2000 pounds) and since we have found defendant liable for 50,-666.66 pounds, or 25-1/3 tons of cargo, we must assess plaintiff's damages at G. $12,666.66.

12. Citing Squires v. R. Co., 98 Mass. 239, 245.
13. Act of March 4, 1915, 38 U.S. Stats. at Large, 1196, 1197.
14. Henderson v. Long, 11 Fed. Cas., 1084; Yard v. Beach Assn., 49 N. J. Eq., 306, 24 Atl. 731.

"There are degrees of neatness and when you want to express the idea that a thing is immediately adjacent you have to say so. Hanifen v. Armitage, 177 Fed. 851.

(Continued next week)

Oct. 1, 1923, Cause No. 2300, Asia Engineering Corporation v. Shanghai Building Co. Inc.; on motion to set; assigned.

" 1, " " " 2321, J. B. Taylor v. The Asiatic Motors, Inc; on motion to set; assigned.

" 1, " " " 2206, Shanghai Hotels Limited v. A. P. Pattison; on motion for execution; submitted.

" 1, " " " 1873, A. L. Djemarova v. R. Clancy; on motion to set; passed to October 8th.

" 1, " " " 2183, Yang Wei Zau v. Philippine China Trading Co; on motion to set; passed to October 8th.

" 1, " " " 1625, K. F. Ling v. Frank F. Bowe and Asia Banking Corporation; on motion to make answer more definite and certain; submitted.

" 1, " " " 1936, Mei Liem Socks Factory v. Niagara Fire Insurance Co. et al.; on motion to set for trial at Hankow; submitted.

" 1, " " " 2305, The Finnish TransoceanicTrading Co. v. Hinde Bros. & Co. Inc; on motion for injunction; passed

(Before the Commissioner)

Sept. 27, 1923, Spec. Pro. No. 35, In re coroner's inquest on the body of Adolph A. Malina; testimony taken of Dr. A. H. Swan, C. H. Norton, J. L. Hayes, E. E Hasse, T. Mellows; submitted to jury.

" 29, " Civil No. 108, Asia Butchery Co. v. L. Slegman; confession of judgment; submitted.

" 29, " Crim. " 506, U. S. v. L. Slegman; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 29, " " " 505, U. S. v. F. W. Schlobohm; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Oct. 1, " " " 508, U. S. v. W. Garden; testimony taken of C. P. C. 804, R. H. Beer, C. B. Henry, G. Grushka; submitted.

" 1, " Spec. Pro. No. 36, In re coroner's inquest on the body of R. S. Carl; testimony taken of T. Mellows, Dr. A. H. Swan; continued.

" 2, " Crim. No. 510, U. S. v. L. Harris; testimony taken of A. P. C. 27, C. P. C. 19, C. P. C 85, L. Harris; submitted.

" 2, " " " 511, U. S. v. H. Hanlin; testimony taken of G. Johnson, G. M. Keller, J. L. Braun, H. Hanlin; continued.

" 2, " Spec. Pro. No 36, In re coroner's inques. on the body of R. St Carl; testimony taken of R. King, W. E. Hall, W. J. Kelly, C. M. Alvord; submitted to jury.

Judgments and Orders:

Oct. 26, 1923, Cause No. 2320, U. S. v. S. B. Gaynor, K. Hansen and M. K. Smith; sentence of acquittal of last two defendants.

" 26, " " " 2157, Salling v. Salling; decree.

Sept. 26, „ „ „ 2297, George R. Bell v. Charles Margelis; judgment for plaintiff.
26, „ „ „ 2153, Brode v. Brode; decree.
26, „ „ „ 2192, Chinese Merchants' Bank Ltd. v. The Far East Trading Co. Inc.; judgment for plaintiff.
26, „ „ „ 2193, Chinese Merchants' Bank Ltd. v. The Far East Trading Co. Inc.; judgment for plaintiff.
„ 26, „ „ „ 2255, China Motors v. L. D. Kearny; judgment for plaintiff
„ 26, „ „ „ 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone; order overruling motion to include briefs, etc.
„ 29, „ „ „ 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; order sustaining objection to admissibility of Exhibit No. 2.
„ 29. „ „ „ 1800, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; order sustaining motion for execution and overruling motion for extension of time to file record.
Oct, 1, „ „ „ 1822, In re Leonidas W. Pierce's will; order closing administration.

(By the Commissioner)

Sept. 27, 1923, Spec. Pro. No. 35, In re coroner's inquest on the body of Adolph A. Malina; verdict.
„ 29, „ Civil No. 108, Asia Butchery Co. v. L. Slegman; judgment for plaintiff.
„ 29, „ Crim. „ 506, U. S. v. L. Slegman; assessed costs and warned.
„ 29, „ „ „ 505, U. S. v. F. W. Schlobohm; assessed costs and warned.
„ 29, „ „ „ 486, U. S. v. P. Solano; order of dismissal.
Oct. 1, „ „ „ 508, U. S. v. W. Garden; defendant bound over to U. S. Court for China.
„ 2, „ Spec. Pro. No. 36, In re coroner's inquest on the body of R. S. Carl; verdict.
„ 2, „ Crim. No. 510, U. S. v. L. Harris; defendant acquitted.

Assignments for Hearing:

Oct. 8, 1923 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 2317, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny.
„ 12, „ „ „ 2300, Asia Engineering Corporation v. Shanghai Building Co.
„ 16, „ „ „ 1351, Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. v. Green Star S/S Co.
„ 19, „ „ „ 1378, American Sales Corporation v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Sept. 26, 1923, Cause No. 2308, U. S. v. C. McCormick; final commitment issued.
„ 26, „ „ „ 2309, U. S v. T. McCoy; final commitment issued.
„ 26, „ „ „ 2310, U S v J. M. Nelson; final commitment issued.
„ 26, „ „ „ 2315, U. S. v. G. Diaz; final commitment issued.
„ 26, „ „ „ 2272, Colbert v. Colbert; plaintiff's reply to motions.
„ 26, „ „ „ 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.; amended petition.
„ 26, „ „ „ 2319, L. K. Woo v. The Commercial Express & Storage Co.; marshal's return of summons.
„ 26, „ „ „ 2313, Yu Soen Kien v. The Robert Dollar Co.; demurrer.
„ 27, „ „ „ 2318, Brandt v. Brandt; affidavit; order for service by publication; summons issud.
Sept. 27, 1923 Cause No 2277, George R. Bell v. Charles Margelis; stipulation.
„ 27, „ „ „ 2364, A. Leafuente v. A. B. Rosenfeld; bill of particulars.
„ 27, „ „ „ 1663, In re Reid's Limited Inc., a bankrupt; amended proof of claim.
„ 27, „ „ „ 2321, J B. Taylor v. The Asiatic Motors Inc; complaint; summons issued.
„ 27, „ „ „ 2322, Chu Chin & Co. v. The Gilmore United Petroleum Co. Ltd.; complaint; summons issued.
„ 28, „ Corpn. No. 112, Pacific Ice & Cold Storage Co. Inc.; certificate of dissolution.
„ 28, „ Cause No. 2323, Pai Ching Ting v. E. W. Frazar & Co.; complaint.
„ 28, „ „ „ 1017, Isadore Brimberg v. Gromov Heirs and International Banking Corporation; motion to vary judgment.
„ 28, „ „ „ 2254, Koh Shun Kee, Ah Lee Casing Co. v. Block & Company; motion to set.
„ 28, „ „ „ 2321, J. B. Taylor v. The Asiatic Motors Inc; marshal's return of summons.
„ 29, „ „ „ 2300, Asia Engineering Corporation v. Shanghai Building Co.; motion to set.
„ 29, „ „ „ 1274, Yang Ting Dzung v. International Banking Corporation et al.; stipulation; answer.
„ 29, „ „ „ 2321, J. B. Taylor v. The Asiatic Motors Inc; answer; motion to set.
„ 29, „ „ „ 2282, The China American Trading Co. Inc. v. The Fearon Daniel Co; notice to take depositions.
„ 29, „ „ „ 2007, In re Mildred C Watkins' will; final account.
„ 29, „ „ „ 1822, In re Leonidas W. Pierce's will; final account; petition.
„ 29, „ „ „ 2183, Yang Wei Zau v. Philippine China Trading Co; motion to set.
„ 29, „ „ „ 1936, Mei Liem Socks Factory v Niagara Fire Insurance Co' et al.; motion to set for trial at Hankow.
„ 29, „ „ „ 2254, Koh Shun Kee, Ah Lee Casing Co. v. Block & Company; motion for order to take depositions.
„ 29, „ „ „ 2294, F. J. Schuhl v. Beckman-Linden Engineering Corporation; marshal's return of alias summons.
„ 29, „ „ „ 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co. Ltd.; marshal's return of summons; notice of attorney's lien.
„ 29, „ „ „ 1625, K. F. Ling v. Frank F. Bowe and Asia Banking Corporation; motion to make answer more definite and certain.
Oct. 1, „ „ „ 2305, The Finnish Transoceanic Trading Co. v. Hinde Bros. & Co. Inc.; motion for injunction; notice of motion.
„ 1, „ „ „ 1822, In re Leonidas W. Pierce's will; receipt.
„ 1, „ „ „ 2324, Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. et. al v. American Manufacturing Co. of China, Inc.; petition.
„ 1, „ „ „ 2325, Krausch v. Krausch; complaint; summons issued.
„ 1, „ „ „ 2326, U. S. v. W. Garden; information
„ 2, „ „ „ 1274, Yang Ting Dzung v. International Banking Corporation et al; motion to amend; amended complaint.
„ 2, „ „ „ 2282, China American Trading Co. Inc. v. The Fearon, Daniel Co.; copy of deposition; plaintiff's brief in opposition to motion for non-suit.
„ 2, „ „ „ 1861, Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Co.; plaintiff's brief in answer to defendant's brief.
„ 2, „ „ „ 2327, J. P. Fonseca v. Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd.; complaint; summons issued.
„ 2, „ „ „ 2277, George R. Bell v. Charles Margelis; preaecipe for execution; writ of execution issued.
„ 2, „ „ „ 2053, In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; memorandum in support of assignee's proposal for distribution.
„ 2, „ „ „ 2305, The Finnish Taansoceanic Trading Co. v. Hinde Bros. & Co. Inc.; answer.

(By the Commissioner)

Sept. 27, 1923, Crim. No. 505, U. S. v. F. W. Schlobohm; complaint.
„ 27, „ „ „ 506, U. S. v. L. Slegman; complaint.
„ 27, „ Civil „ 108, Asia Butchery Co. v. L. Slegman; consent to substitution of attorney or plaintiff.
„ 27, „ Spec. Pro. No. 35, In re coroner's inquest on the body of Adolph A. Malina; oath of jurors.
„ 28, „ Civil No. 135, China Fibre Container Co. v. The Commercial Express & Storage Co.; complaint; summons issued.
„ 28, „ „ „ 136, Wong Ching Sung v. F. G. Johnson; complaint; summons issued.
„ 28, „ „ „ 134, General Accident etc. Assurance Co. v. A. H. Swan; marshal's return of summons.
„ 29, „ Crim. „ 486, U. S. v. P. Solano; motion to dismiss.
Oct. 1, „ Civil „ 2, Yok Sang v. J. Hamilton; writ of execution issued.
„ 1, „ „ „ 95, W. Frederick v. A. G. Fuller; writ of execution issued.
„ 1, „ Crim. „ 507, U. S. v. P. A. Grimes; complaint; warrant issued.
„ 1, „ „ „ 508, U S v. W. Garden; complaint.
„ 1, „ „ „ 509, U. S. v. Mrs. S. B. Gaynor; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.
„ 2, „ „ „ 510, U. S. v. L. Harris; complaint.
„ 2, „ Spec. Pro. No. 36, In re coroner's inquest on the body of R. S. Carl; oath of jurors.
„ 2, „ Crim. No. 511, U. S. v. H. Hanlin; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.

In the International Mixed Court at Shanghai, China.

G. & C. Merriam Company,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Commercial Press, Ltd.,

Defendant.

SYLLABUS.

1. EVIDENCE: Evidence reviewed and found insufficient to entitle plaintiff to a copyright in China on "Webster's Collegiate Dictionary."
2. COURTS: Courts do not enforce rights or obligations that are merely ethical or moral, but confine themselves to rights and obligations that are legal or come within equity and leave ethics and morals to the realm of good conscience.
3. TRADEMARKS: A trademark consisting of the words Webster's and "Webster's Collegiate" below the representation of a wreath, in which is enclosed the letter "W" in fanciful form, all enclosed in a circle, held to be infringed by a trademark appearing on a prospectus issued by defendant, consisting of a circle in which is enclosed the representation of a wreath, in which are the letters "C. P." in fanciful form, but indistinguishable as such except under minute examination, and under the wreath and within the circle the words: "Webster's Collegiate Dictionary with Chinese translation."
4. Id.: The words "Webster's" and "Webster's Collegiate" used in combination with the representation of a wreath, in which is enclosed the letter "W" in fanciful form, all enclosed in a circle, held to be non-generic and a valid trademark. Also that such a trademark may be used on a book.
5. Id.: Registration of a trademark in the United States or China held unnecessary to constitute a valid trademark where there is proof of use of the trademark for over twenty and perhaps thirty years.
6. DAMAGES: Under Chinese law a trademark owner is equitably entitled to damages for intentional infringement thereof, but in the absence of proof of the actual damage suffered nominal damages only will be awarded.

For Plaintiff, Krisel & Krisel, and Davies & Bryan (on motion to re-open case).

For Defendant, Wm. S. Fleming and Alexander Ting.

Allman, Assessor:

This is an action brought by the American publishers, G. & C. Merriam Company, against the Commercial Press, Ltd., a Chinese company. The plaintiffs in their petition, allege that they are the owners of the copyright for Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, published in the English language; that they are the owners of a trademark consisting of the words "Webster" and "Webster's Collegiate" below the representation of a wreath in which is enclosed the letter "W" in fanciful form, and enclosed in a circle, and that the trademark has been registered in the United States and in China and has been used continuously by the plaintiffs since 1890 by affixing the same on the covers of dictionaries published by them, thus distinguishing plaintiffs' dictionaries from those published by others. The plaintiffs further allege that the said trademark has been registered at the American Consulate in Shanghai, and also under the provisional regulations in force in China covering the registration of trademarks. They allege further that the dictionary has been prepared and compiled in the United States at great cost and labor, and they have a valuable pecuniary right in the dictionary and in the right to print, publish and sell the same, and that they had an extensive sale for the dictionary in China. Plaintiffs allege also that the defendants have published a dictionary under the title of "Webster's Collegiate Dictionary with Chinese Translation," and that they have issued a prospectus advising the public of the same and soliciting orders to purchase, and have obtained advance subscriptions for it. They allege that the defendants have simulated plaintiffs' trademark in such a manner as to deceive the ordinary person into believing that the dictionary published by the defendants is the same as that published by the plaintiffs with the addition of a Chinese translation; that the defendants have in fact copied verbatim the plaintiffs' dictionary and have merely added a Chinese translation The plaintiffs claim that the actions of the defendants are in violation of their copyright and trademark rights; that the defendants have incurred no expense in compiling the dictionary, and are able to produce and sell an English dictionary with a Chinese translation at a price lower than plaintiffs can produce and sell their English dictionary in China.

The plaintiffs pray for a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from publishing and selling the dictionary entitled "Webster's Collegiate Dictionary with Chinese translation," and from using the design which the plaintiffs claim as a trademark; for an order of the Court requiring the destruction of all plates, moulds, and other property in alleged infringing matter; an order restraining the defendants from selling or delivering the said dictionary and for damages and costs on the following counts:

1. Pirating of copyright.
2. Infringement of trademark.
3. Unfair trading.

The defendants by their answer admit that they are publishing a dictionary under the title "Webster's Collegiate Dictionary with Chinese Translation;" that they have issued a prospectus with the same and obtained orders and advance subscriptions, but deny each and every other material allegation in the petition

COPYRIGHT.

In respect to the question of copyright the defendants argument proceeds on the hypothesis that there is no law in China against the reprinting and reproducing of an alien intellectual property and that they consequently have the legal right to reprint or reproduce generally such foreign works without the author's or publisher's consent and without making any return to the latter. Further that not only is no legal wrong done by such reproduction but that any suggested violations of ethical or moral laws by such action are offset by the needs of Chinese students for a large quantity of educational and other literature within the purchasing power of the student, and that plaintiffs' books, as well as other foreign printed books, are not within this purchasing power. Further that this need can be met only by the reproduction of the works of foreign authors and publishers with or without their consent.

Courts do not enforce rights and obligations that are merely ethical or moral, but are confined to rights and obligations that are legal or come within equity. Ethics and morals are left to the realm of good conscience. This court therefore disclaims any power or intention of passing upon the ethical or moral principles involved in this case.

As to the legal rights here involved the plaintiffs' have failed to produce sufficient proof that they have copyright privileges in either the United States or that they have filed application for provisional registration of copyright in China. The plaintiffs' petition in respect to copyright is therefore dismissed.

TRADEMARK.

Plaintiffs' trademark consists of the words "WEBSTERS" and "WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE," below the representation of a wreath in which is enclosed the letter "W" in a fanciful form, all enclosed in a circle. This trademark is used by affixing same upon the cover of the dictionaries published by plaintiff.

About November 1922 defendants issued a prospectus at the top of which appeared the wording(英漢雙解韋氏大學字典) "WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY" with Chinese translations. The first three words were in larger type than the last three words. The Chinese characters are a literal translation of the English words.

Just below this wording was a cut of a dictionary on the cover of which was the above wording, with the same ratio of type. This wording was below the representation of a wreath in which were enclosed the letter "C" (C. P.) but indistinguishable as such except under minute examination. This wreath and the above wording were enclosed in a circle. Thus the ensemble, on the cut in the prospectus, approximates in appearance a facsimile of plaintiffs' design, with the addition of the words "with Chinese Translation" in small type.

There was no evidence put before the court of any registration by plaintiffs of their trademark in the United States or of its having been filed for provisional registration with the Chinese Maritime Customs although such registration was alleged in the petition. Plaintiffs' agent, however, testified that the plaintiffs have continuously used the foregoing trademark in respect to dictionaries since before 1903. He in fact testified that he has sold plaintiffs' dictionaries under said trademark since 1903 and has learned from the records of his firm that said firm sold the same dictionaries under this trademark some 10 or more years prior to that date. There is no contradictory testimony on this point. Plaintiffs' agent further testified that defendants have sold the same dictionary under said trademark during a part of the time since 1903. This was admitted by defendants' manager. The plaintiffs' agent also testified that defendants joined the plaintiffs' agent in 1917 in attempting to suppress a pirated edition of plaintiffs' dictionary put out by the Chung Hwa Book Company. (中華書館). The defendants' manager testified that he could not recall helping to suppress the pirated edition but stated that perhaps the pirated edition was put on the market. On cross examination plaintiffs' agent testified in respect to defendants' prospectus: (P. E. 1)

> "I know what the defendants prospectus sets out although part of it is in Chinese. The general appearance shows that it is advertising plaintiffs' book. I have been stopped on the street and asked if the book advertised is plaintiffs' book. People think the advertisement covers plaintiffs' book and it has been brought to my attention from several outside sources. The name of the Commercial Press, Ltd., is on the prospectus but the circular trademark shows very clearly that it is plaintiffs' dictionary. I know from personal knowledge that plaintiffs have used this trademark since 1903 and from the records of our office that it was used prior to that time."

Defendants contest plaintiffs claim to a valid trademark in China in the words "WEBSTER" OR "WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY" in combination with the design claimed by them. Defendants in their brief also call attention to the lack of proof of registration of such trademark in the United States or in China and claim that plaintiffs could not acquire a valid trademark in the United States or in China in the words "WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE" in combination with the design claimed by them as such words are generic. It is true plaintiffs failed to prove registration as alleged in their petition. There is however abundant evidence before the Court (the mere opinions of plaintiffs' witnesses not being considered) that plaintiffs' design and combination of words has been used continuously by plaintiffs on dictionaries for over 20 years and perhaps for over 30 years.

Under the circumstances the Court cannot agree with defendants' contention that the words "WEBSTER'S" and "WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE" as used by plaintiffs are generic in character and thus not valid as a trademark. This contention might be upheld had these words been used separately or collectively but not in combination with any design and had acquired no secondary meaning. Plaintiffs however, used these words in combination with a circle, a wreath and a fanciful "W." The Court therefore holds that this combination was sufficiently arbitrary to form a valid trademark. It may be somewhat unusual to use a trademark on a book but the court can see no reason why this should not be done. In the present case the plaintiffs have actually used this particular trademark on their dictionaries sold in China for a long period of time. It is a familiar feature on the cover of plaintiffs' dictionaries. This of course was known to defendants who at one time sold plaintiffs' books. Also the court can see no good reason why the defendants so closely reproduced this trademark on the prospectus they sent out.

Defendants manager testified that they had not even approached the plaintiffs for a license of the trademark; did not in fact consider it necessary to get such a license or to get permission to reprint the dictionary.

The court is of the opinion that by such long use in China of the particular design and combination of words the plaintiffs have acquired proprietary rights therein. This right has been acquired by long use and we do not see that registration or the lack thereof, of the design and wording in question in the United States or elsewhere could in any manner affect such right. This long use in China would *per se* vest proprietary rights in the plaintiffs in this country irrespective of whether the design and wording were used and or registered in the United States.

This opinion we believe disposes of defendants contention that plaintiffs have attempted to create a monopoly in the publication of a book after the expiration of its copyright under pretense that the book is protected by a trademark. The American cases cited by defendants in support of their contention are therefore not in point.[1]

After carefully viewing and considering the prospectus put out by the defendants, and after a full consideration of the other facts proven in this cause the court is of the opinion that defendants have colorfully infringed plaintiffs' trademark. There was no proof of unfair trading except that which may be inferred from the infringement.

Defendants are therefore hereby perpetually enjoined from further circulating the offending prospectus; from in any manner using the cut appearing thereon on the dictionaries printed or sold by them; or from in any manner using plaintiffs' trademark. The plates, molds or other articles from which this prospectus was made are to be destroyed together with any copies of the prospectus that may not have been circulated.

According to the Chinese Supreme Court damages may be awarded the injured party in certain cases. In an appealed case it was held: "There is a want of authority in the treaties and laws for assessing damages in cases of infringement. Nevertheless whether a person is liable in damages for using a trademark similar to another's must be decided in accordance with general equitable principles and in such cases it would be necessary to discriminate between cases where such trademark was intentionally used or used through negligence."[2]

In the present case plaintiffs are equitably entitled to certain damages but they failed to prove the actual damages alleged in their petition and failing such proof are entitled to no more than nominal damages. It is therefore ordered that plaintiffs recover from defendants nominal damages and costs say Ts. 1500.

The temporary injunction issued in this cause is hereby dissolved.

By the Court,

Magistrate Loh.

Assessor N. F. Allman.

1. 198 U. S. 118, 43 L. Ed. 972, 44 Fed. 793, 43 Fed. 450, 47 Fed. 411, 49 Fed. 944, 159 Fed. 638, 163 U. S. 169, 237 U. S. 618, 120 Fed. 631.
2. A. C. No. 182, 7th year C. R. Vol. 3. The law of trademarks.

In the United States Court for China

CHARLOTTE DOROTHY BRANDT, Plaintiff

vs.

GEORGE EDGAR BRANDT, Defendant.

Cause No. 2318
Civil No. 847
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

George Edgar Brandt,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Sep. 27, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Express Mail	3rd & 4th	Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Fast Express	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0 02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7 00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.56			2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11 41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.10	14.21			15.43	19.33		20.02					7.20
Pukow ... ... d.					19 10			21.00					
Hsuchowfu ... d.					—			5.08					
Tsinanfu ... ... d.					—			13.16					
Tientsin Central a.					—			—					
Do. d.					23.52			21.20					
Tientsin East... a.					0.02			—					
Do d.								22.05					
Peking ... ... a.								1 30					

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	T.P.C. Mail	S.N.L. Night Express T.P.L. Express
Peking ... ... d.													—	15.25
Tientsin East ... a.													—	
Do. d.													14.35	20.27
Tientsin Central a.													—	—
Do. d.													—	20.47
Tsinanfu ... ... d.													—	4.50
Hsuchowfu ... d.													—	13.00
Pukow ... ... a.													18.49	20.57
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15		23.00
Chinkiang ... d					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27		0.52
Tanyang ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26		—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46		2.41
Wusih ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52		3.53
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15 25	16.31			20.32			4.58
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—			6.26
Shanghai North a.	8 42	11 00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00			6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12 30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22 25	23 50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16 05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11 31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	-0 15	1.40	Tientungan ... d	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan ... d	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13 01	14.26	15.52	17 16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d.	6 12	7 42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23 22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10 15	11 41	13.05	14.30	15 56	17.20	18 45	20 10	21.35	23 00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.35	13 50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20 55	22.20	23 45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15
Jessfield .....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50
Shanghai South .....dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15 30*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction.....arr.	..	*8 28*	*9.22*	*13.43*	*16.08*	*17 33*	*18.33*	*19.33*
Sungkiang .....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29
Kashai .....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16
Kashing.....dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46
Yehsah .....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	...	..	..	22.17
Changan .....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	...	..	..	22.51
Hangchow .....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	...	..	..	23.45
Zahkou .....arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	...	..	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15 35	18.25
Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
Yehsah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Kashai ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction.....d.	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*18.?*	*16 07*	*18.4'*	..	*22.17*
Shanghai South .....a.	*8.58*	*9.5?*	*11.58*	*14 10*	*16 2?*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction .....d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	.	22.22
Siccawei .....d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	.	22.30
Jessfield .....d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North.....a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao .....dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	22.55
Kenshangmun .....dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.5	23.10
Hangchow.....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	...
Zahkou.....arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	...

Zahkou .....dep.	7.45	9.49	12.00	...	...	18.30	...	
Hangchow .....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.21	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51	
Kenshangmun .....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.32	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02	
Konzenchiao.....arr.	8.30	10.35	12.45	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15	